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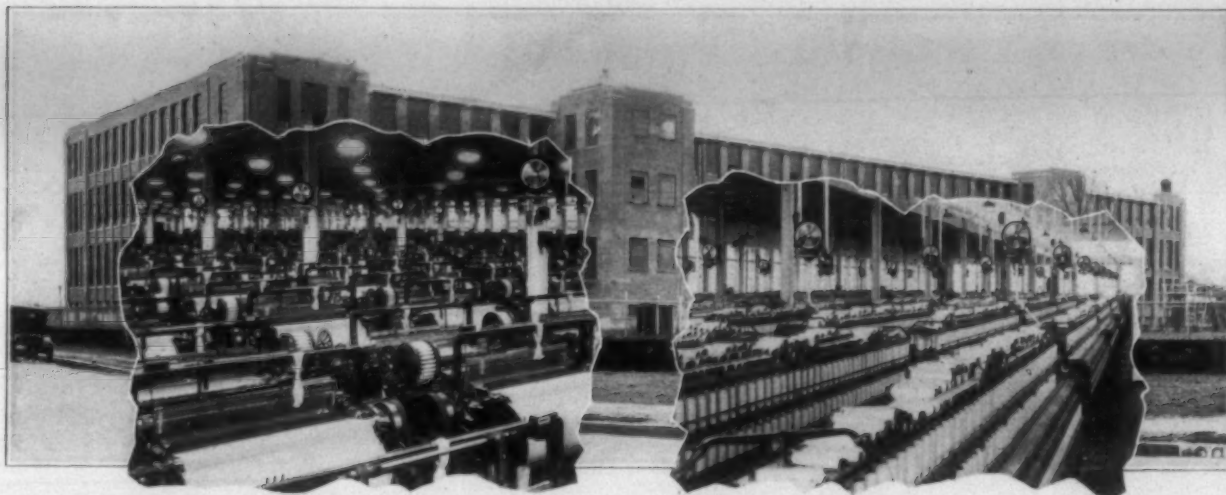
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1929

No. 15



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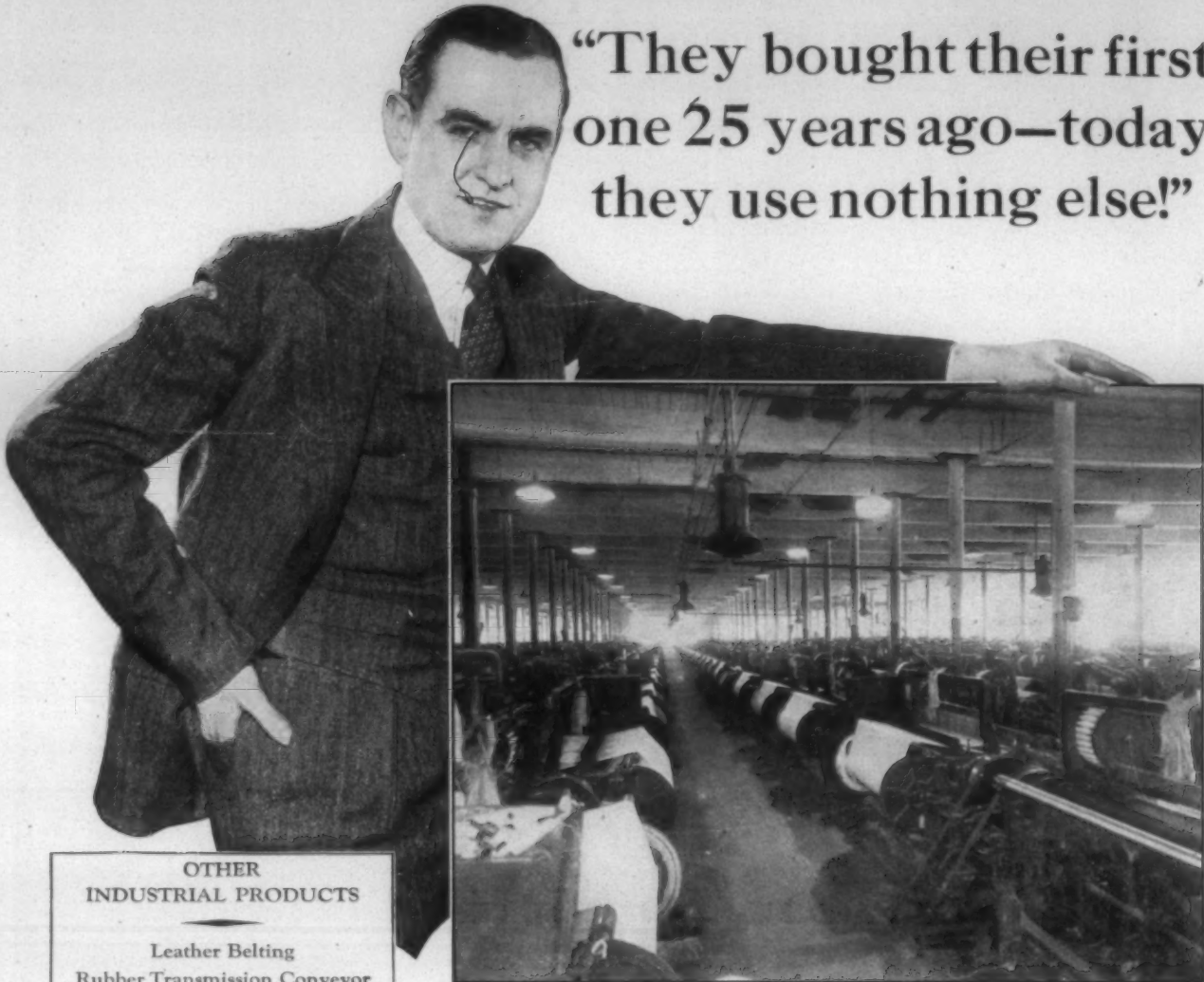
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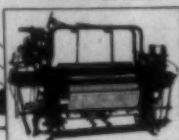
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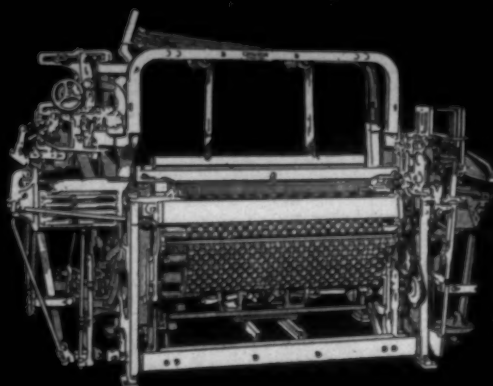
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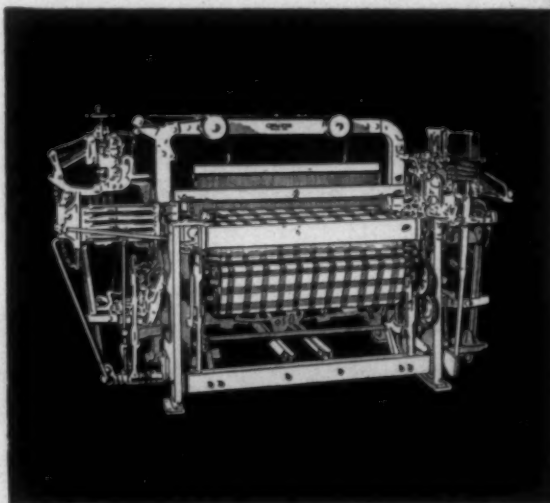


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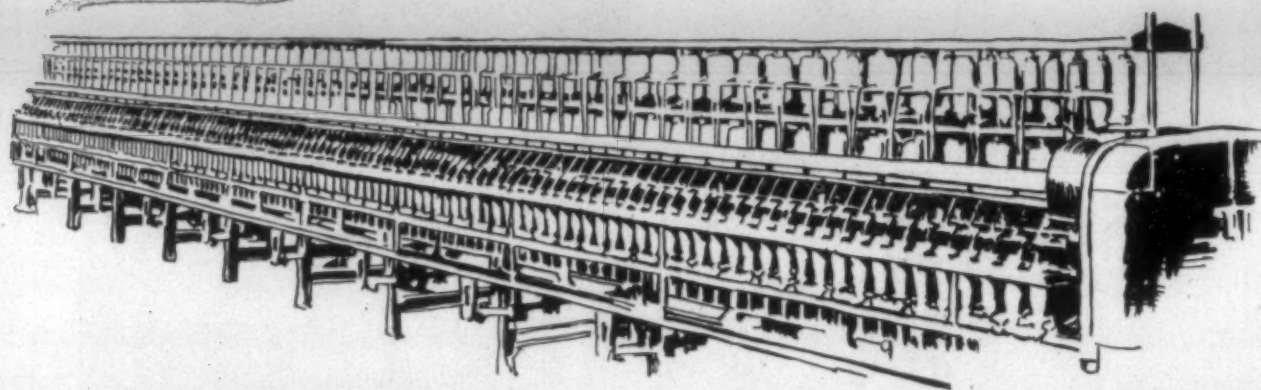
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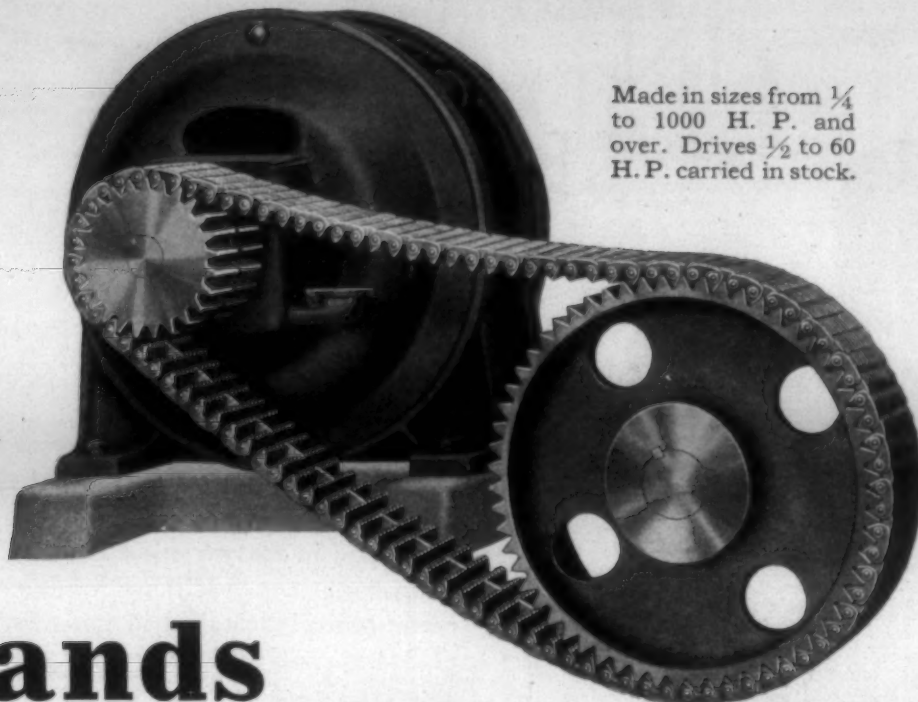
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Present profits are now "velvet" and the mill writes: "Weavers and loom-fixers, on piece-basis plus bonus, were greatly pleased."

This mill was *thought* to be modern in both machines and methods until exact checking up on air conditions showed how to regulate the proper humidity at each loom.

American Moistening Company engineers are at your service for expert advice on humidity problems in all departments of *your* mill. Let us tell you of other humidifying problems we have met and solved.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1929

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## Report Progress in New Cotton Uses

**R**EPORTS of the progress made in extending the uses of cotton products were heard at a conference in Washington between representatives of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the several departments of the government that are interested in this work.

Ernest Morse, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, reported on the style-promotion campaign on which the Institute is now working. He stated that retail stores throughout the country are showing a great deal more of interest in cotton fabrics and that there will probably be a large increase in the consumption of better-grade cotton fabrics for clothing this seasons.

Mr. Morse also announced that a preliminary report is available on the test on bed sheeting which was carried on in Westchester County institutions by the associates for Government service in cooperation with the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Cooperation with the Tent and Awning Manufacturers' Association has been continued in an effort to increase the use of awning fabrics. He called attention also to the effective work being done by the Cotton Products Extension Committee, an organization now functioning in the Southern States, in increasing the use of cotton bags for the distribution of various commodities.

E. T. Pickard, of the textile division of the Department of Commerce, reported that two new bulletins dealing with the present and potential use of cotton have been released. One entitled "The Awning" deals with the use of awning fabrics for commercial and residential buildings; the other, "The Citrus Tent," discusses the utilization of cotton cloth for fumigation tents in combating diseases of citrus fruit trees. Another bulletin, "Cotton in the rubber tire industry," is now ready for printing, while reports on the use of cotton in the aviation industry and cotton wall coverings are in preparation.

A study is being made of the use of net wash bags in domestic washing machines and the utilization of cotton in Government establishments. There is a considerable potential use for a light napped cotton cloth in the manufacture of shoe bags which would be convenient containers for shoes in the home and particularly for packing shoes for traveling, Mr. Pickard said. These would also serve as an advertising medium for the distributor who could have the name of his firm printed on them. It was further suggested by various members of the committee that such bags might be provided for wringers on washing machines and coverings for electric fans and other household appliances, and that wiping cloths for automobiles which would serve as an advertisement medium could be distributed by automobile manufacturers or garages.

W. D. Appel, of the Bureau of Standards, reported that a bureau technological paper on the effect of weave on the physical properties of textile materials is in preparation. Progress is being made on the general program which the bureau has undertaken in order to determine the influence of twist, weave, chemical treatment, and finishing on the physical properties of yarns and fabrics. This program shows promise of bringing out valuable data for manufacturers, finishers, and consumers.

Dr. H. G. Knight, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, reported the development of a radiation laboratory by his bureau in co-operation with other Government organizations in which fundamental research on the constitution of cellulose and on the effect of different kinds of light on fabrics would be undertaken. Photographs have already been obtained by this means. He advanced the thought that much of the deterioration of cotton fabrics can perhaps be explained by a study of the rupturing of the chemical bonds of the cellulose.

### Describes Proofing

Dr. F. P. Veitch, of the same bureau, described briefly the work which had been done on water and mildew proofing of fabrics to be used especially for outdoor farm use. He referred to treatments that have proved successful, but stated that none of the processes so far attempted for fire-proofing cotton materials have been effective. He outlined briefly the program for continued work along this line. Wade Stackhouse, chairman of the Cotton Products Extension Committee, Columbia, S. C., who was a guest at the meeting, reported briefly on the attempts which are being made in South Carolina to increase the use of cotton, especially for clothing and in the bagging of various products.

A. W. Palmer, of the cotton marketing division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reported that progress in the study of the present and potential consumption of cotton in the power laundries of the United States. He said that work is under way to secure information on the grade and staple of cotton consumed in the mills of the United States for the year ending July 31, 1929, similar to that secured for the year ended July 31, 1928, and issued last October.

Studies of the grade and staple of cotton consumed and produced indicate, Mr. Palmer stated, that consumption is making the greatest pressure upon our supplies of cotton 15-16 to 1 1-16 inches in length. At the beginning of this year, there were practically no premiums on long staple cotton, while premiums have recently greatly improved. Conditions indicate that the foreign demand for cotton of shorter staple is gradually

(Continued on Page 28)



# Cotton Goods and the Purchasing Agent

Address by H. F. Feagans before National Association of Purchasing Agents

This subject covers a multitude of sins—many more than I have had experience with.

To define textiles is simple—but covers a wide field. "Textiles" that which is or may be a woven fabric, or a material for weaving. This would take in silk, cotton, jute, wool, and many other fibres. I do not believe there is any one person or committee that is conversant enough with each and all of these subjects to lay intelligent facts before you. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to the one commodity with which I am in close touch, that is—cotton goods.

Here we mention goods bought by Pacific Coast manufacturers of clothing, for use in manufacturing overalls, smocks, caps and many other lines. In many instances their purchases are similar to the bag trade and their problems are the same. Also the dry goods jobber, whose plan of buying varies considerable from that of the industrial buyer. I will not attempt to cover these phases of buying in this paper.

## Presents Big Topic for Discussion

Bleached goods is also bought on a different basis. The subject covers such a broad field and so many hundreds of constructions, that it would be beyond the ability of any one buyer, closely identified with this branch of the division, to treat it thoroughly in the time allotted.

Under the heading "Cotton Goods" is classed "Bag Goods," which cover the requirements of lines such as packing of tea, coffee, flour, tobacco, grains, sugar, etc.

Some industries purchase the proper construction of goods and manufacture their own bags, in which case they become interested in their own constructions only. Other industries, whose requirements will not warrant manufacturing their own bags, purchase from commercial bag manufacturers.

One point in favor of the commercial manufacturer is that he is in touch with many different firms in the same line of business and if one or the other discover a new, better or cheaper bag or package, you also soon learn of it. Whereas the firm manufacturing their own bags must keep on the lookout at all times to see that they are up to the latest improvements.

## 3,000 Miles from Cotton Goods Center

Here it is well to state that the principal cotton goods center in the world today is New York City—located some 3,000 miles from the Pacific Coast.

Cotton bagging is manufactured by Southern and Southeastern mills. A few constructions may still come from the New England States, but the per cent of the total is so small that one seldom comes in contact with the latter mills. In fact, the New England mills are most always thought of in connection with fine count and dress goods.

Again back to the Southern mills, where most coarse constructions—gray or brown sheetings—emanate for bag purposes. Very few of them maintain selling organizations of their own, or attempt to market their own goods. In the early days of the industry, certain trade customs and regulations were adopted, first by one, then by another, until they became standards or eventually unwritten laws. Many of the customs were good and necessary in their day, but should have been cast aside years ago. Some of the early day leaders in the industry still say: "We have done this or that ever since I have been in the business and we have prospered, why should we change now?" Until the late war it

was almost impossible to secure the ear of a cotton goods man if you were endeavoring to suggest new ideas. The war changed many things for them. It has been a hard up hill pull for some of the more progressive firm, but they are winning out gradually.

## Few Western Buyers Proficient Before War

Before the war it was difficult for Western buyers to purchase goods to the best advantage, as very few of the firms had direct representatives on this coast. There were very few men who understood the business, or, who could tell which mills were making or could make the constructions you wanted. There were several men acting as agents, but on a commission. The firms they represented would quote or often sell direct going over the heads of their agents. It was necessary for the buyer to select good commission houses or brokerage connections in the East to represent them and who were in position to canvas the New York market for them.

If your requirements were small it was not so important to know your broker, but if you were buying in carload lots and purchasing 20 carloads or more a year, it was very important that you be well acquainted with your broker and his methods of business. In those days there were a few high type, old, established brokerage and commission houses. They were difficult to get acquainted with and never pushed themselves forward. Buyers found it hard to get acquainted with them. It was a practice of the buyer to secure a list of New York brokerage and commission houses and wire all of them specifications to ascertain prices. The following morning the Leonard and Worth streets offices would open to find their phones ringing and the following is about the conversation that would take place.

## Inquiry Advanced Prices Against Buyer in Market

Commission House: "Hello, Jones-Brown speaking."

Broker: "This is C. J. Black Co., brokers. How are you fixed on 37-inch—4-yard bag goods for spot or June shipment?"

Commission House: "Well, we might be able to handle a car of spots. We will first have to wire our mill and see their position. As soon as we have a reply we will call you back. By the way, who are the goods for and how much could they use?"

Broker: (Not wishing to divulge the information). "Oh, a client of mine, in fact, I have one or two calls this morning. Call me soon please. I must give a quick reply."

In a few minutes two or three more phone or personal calls come to Jones-Brown Co. of a similar nature for the same construction, and business begins to look up and prices are advanced. The buyer has advanced the price of the goods he is after on himself. Instead of there being one buyer in the market, it appears that there are four or five with a large demand for that particular construction. The Western buyer has to pay for his lack of knowledge of Eastern brokerage or commission houses and conditions which he brings on himself. Then again some buyers make up specifications for a million yards of a certain construction of goods, send it by wire or mail and ask for bids on a certain date. The news spreads fast and soon brokers who had not received specifications direct from the buyer, interest themselves and try to get an option on the goods to compete with other brokers or commission



houses. In this way it appears there are more goods wanted than actually needed and the prices are forced up. When the day for placing the order arrives, the buyer finds he is not getting the competitive bidding he had expected.

#### Mill Agents Educated Buyers

For two years after the war, prices of cotton goods were maintained at a high level. Eastern commission houses either sent agents West, who had been educated in their own organizations, or selected local men who were well versed in the cotton goods business. This step worked against the brokers to a great extent, as the broker's agents had to split the brokerage with his principals in the East. The men in the Pacific coast field were mostly high class men and reflected the standing of their firms, which made it much easier for the buyer to become acquainted with the different mills manufacturing the construction of goods he was interested in.

The buyer could select goods from the mill using the best cotton, that is—the mill located in the section where high class cotton is raised and get the best for his money, or better goods than he would have received for his dealing by wire direct with the brokers, who were not particular about quality, but would give preference to their closest friends or certain firms which they favored for personal reasons.

Then again, the buyer is in position at times now to select from the mills most advantageously located as to shipping convenience by water or rail, whether the shipping point is in the Carolinas with a \$1.98½ carload freight rail rate, or in Georgia with a \$1.65 rate, or in Alabama close to seaboard at a still cheaper water rate.

#### Agents Protect Customers Interests

All of these conditions can be thrashed out with men at your desk and with profit to the buyer. Other advantages are—the personal contact, interest of the agent in your problems, quick advice in market changes as to prices and when a buying wave starts. The agent is quick to advise you and tries to cover your requirements before the price is run up, or goods sold out for weeks and months ahead. Very few brokers can protect you in this way.

In the past it was greatly to the advantage of the buyer to visit New York every two or three years to keep in touch with their brokers and commission houses, become acquainted with the personal standing and rating of each firm, and the changes that were taking place yearly. Also to let them know in detail your requirements.

Very often a buyer would picture some broker in accordance with his letterhead, advertising, and general noise they created. When you walked into their office, you were greatly disappointed or shocked to see the class of people you have been transacting business with. As a rule, the cotton goods industry is made up of the highest type of men. Many of the New England and Southern families have been following this business for several generations—their word is as good as their bond, and they expect the same consideration from others. However some 15 or 20 years ago there were a number of questionable mills, as well as brokers, entered the field and thrived during the war period and for several years thereafter.

#### War Brought Many Changes in Merchandising

The war conditions brought many changes in the methods of buying and selling cotton goods. Organizations that had accomplished little, began to revive and

come to life. They began to realize their value and worked to better objectives. The Cotton-Textile Institute was organized with Walker D. Hines in charge. This organization has accomplished a great deal and seems to be working along the lines of present day ideas, often looking far ahead.

I speak of these points because they have a strong bearing and will influence future buying to a large extent. It appears to the student of this industry that large mergers and combinations are in the making, the same as in other lines, and this condition will again change selling and buying practices and old fashioned methods will be weeded out.

The buyer must keep abreast of the tide and, in accordance with his line of industry and size of purchases, look forward to a source of supply where quality and service will be the main features, as well as the elimination of the speculative feature as much as possible.

In years to come, the mills will undoubtedly operate in a co-operative working agreement with other mills, consolidations, or under a guiding hand and eliminate a duplication or over-production of various constructions. Many brokers will be eliminated very few good ones will be needed to fit into the picture and serve a good purpose. Many commission houses will probably consolidate or close their doors and each line of textile will be in the hand of one or two high class selling corporations.

#### Not Always Cheapest To Ship by Water

Referring to the subject of shipments. Some firms always ship to the Pacific coast by water thereby saving some freight, but you must study the conditions at the time. I do not believe it pays to make a habit of boat shipment. It depends upon the market and price conditions. First you must carry a larger stock or goods on hand, in case the mill fails to ship in time to catch a certain boat, or if a delay occurs in the rail passage to the port. In case of rising prices, you make a profit while goods are in transit, but if prices drop during transit the loss is much greater than any saving on freight. There fore on a strong or rising market and if future prices look strong, you can carry larger stocks of goods and permit water shipment thereby making a good saving in freight, and a profit in transit. However, if prices are weak and the future market looks weak, it does not pay to carry large stocks. It is then better to reduce your stock to a minimum and take carload shipments by rail, paying the extra freight. Your losses will be less.

It does not pay to ship to the Pacific coast by rail in L. C. L. shipments. It takes longer and there is great danger in handling when transferring shipments en route.

You can secure almost any shipment you want from the East coast via water through Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans. You should allow seven days from the mill to the nearest port and about 30 days from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports.

#### Carolinas Have Highest Freight Rate

Referring back to rail shipments. West Coast buyers should bear in mind that the Carolina mills take the highest rail freight rates. Then come some of the South Carolina points and Georgia mills, then Alabama and Western Tennessee mills. Texas mills take the cheapest rate to the coast, but there are not many mills in Texas making bag constructions.

One advantage the Pacific coast buyer has is—isola-

(Continued on Page 34)

# A Builder of the South

Commencement address by Walter Harold Smith, Textile Student, North Carolina State College

**T**HE surrender at Appomattox marked a decided change for the South. It had been overcome mainly because it had placed itself in opposition to the compelling forces of the age—by the agency of the invention of the cotton gin the South had held to slavery instead of liberty, had insisted upon State's rights in place of nationality, and had chosen agriculture alone rather than the rising industrialism. As a result of this change, the task since 1865 has been to liberalize the South in thought and industrialize it in production. Formerly an aristocracy shut out the average man from economic participation; but with the rise of cotton mills, the poor whites were brought back into the service of the South.

This great change, which was to make the South the leading industrial section of the world, was due for several reasons. First, the cotton plant was grown in the South and, therefore, should be manufactured there; second, water power was plentiful; and third, the labor was of the American type, which is always the best. This change was brought about, mainly because one man, Daniel Augustus Tompkins, not only was far sighted enough to see great possibilities in the South, but at the same time to develop them.

Daniel Augustus Tompkins played a very important part in the development of this college. As a trustee of the college, he advocated the building of a textile school here. A bill carrying out his desire was passed by the legislature in 1891. At their request he drew the plans for the textile building and supervised its construction. His wise counsel and active cooperation in obtaining a competent director and faculty for the school, in securing donations of textile machinery, in arranging the courses of instruction, and in making known the advantages of the school to the North Carolina public were beyond estimate in promoting its success. For this achievement, Tompkins was chiefly responsible; he was its organizer, its promoter, its builder, and from its beginning until his death its chief friend and counsellor. In honor of his services, the textile building is today called Tompkins Hall. Moreover, an organization within the school, the Tompkins Textile Society, was named in his honor.

What were the personal antecedents of this noteworthy man? Daniel Tompkins was born on a cotton plantation in Edgefield county, South Carolina, October 12, 1851. His boyhood days were about the same as those of any other boy living at that time. Much of his time was spent in hunting, fishing, horse racing, and boxing. The supervision of his father's plantation was often entrusted to young Tompkins, who quickly mastered the details of its work and management. At the age of 16 he was ready for the university. He had gone through the field schools of the time, taking regular courses in English, Latin, German, and mathematics. He seemed to take a liking toward mathematics, but did not like the languages.

In the University of South Carolina, Tompkins received excellent training from accomplished teachers, but still his heart was not in his studies. He longed for knowledge of actuality, for active participation in the striving, stirring life of the world around him. He saw his beloved State stricken and impoverished, its industrial system disorganized. He clearly saw that it needed skilled labor and machinery, not oratory and political power. For this reason, Tompkins enrolled

as a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.

Upon graduation from the institute, Tompkins was invited by a Mr. Holy to become chief draftsman and private secretary in his office in Brooklyn, New York. When his long apprenticeship ended, he came to Charlotte, N. C., where he located himself as an engineer.

For his work in his profession and for other accomplishments, Daniel Augustus Tompkins is entitled to national recognition.

As an engineer he is unsurpassed. First he saw the great need of utilizing the cotton seed for industrial purposes. He then began making speeches and handing out literature. By this method, he started an industry that was found to be of great value to the farmer. So today, the cotton seed is not the worthless seed that it used to be, but the oil is used for many household purposes, while the bran is used for feeding cattle. He placed the cotton oil industry on a level with any other large industry in this country. He may justly be called the father of the Southern cotton oil industry.

Not only this! Tompkins had for many years a long-cherished desire to bring the cotton manufacturing industry to the South. His faith in the power of work was strong and deep rooted. "If everybody in the South would go to work," he was fond of saying. "If the idlers in the villages and towns and the loafers around railway stations could be converted into productive labor, the South would be the richest section in all the world."

From this point of view, he began making speeches and writing literature, trying to arouse the people to this common need. He advocated the building of a cotton mill in every community to convert the raw cotton into cloth. Within a short time he managed to raise enough capital to build a few mills. From this small start, the South has grown to the extent that today it can be called the textile center of the world.

The development of the new South was much hindered by lack of skilled labor and technical knowledge. The supply of orators and politicians exceeded that of mechanics and engineers. Tompkins was deeply impressed by this condition. His education in a Northern technical school clearly showed him that the South was far behind the North in education. Although he was a very busy man, he always found time to deliver addresses on this subject.

He has been given credit for starting, by his untiring efforts, several textile schools other than the one here at State College. These schools are the Clemson College Textile School of South Carolina, the Mississippi Textile School, and the Texas Textile School. So it may truly be said that Tompkins was the chief promoter and builder of Southern textile schools, as he had been of cotton mills and cotton-oil plants. With him, schools and mills were both essential parts of a great industrial system.

During the last twenty-five years the South has had many great leaders in business, in finance, in educational work, in newspaper control. But of all these, there has not appeared a greater character nor one who has done a more constructive work than D. A. Tompkins.

He helped to build a new South—of mills and factories, of skilled labor and machinery—a new South

(Continued on Page 28)



# Fewer stops with du Pont rayon Cones



**W**HEN your machines stop your profits stop and costs begin to mount. Therefore, knitters who know their costs always use du Pont rayon Cones. They're wound to keep stoppage down to a minimum.

Du Pont Cones, for instance, contain more yarn than the average bottle bobbin. They run longer without change.

All knots are thrown up on the head; no stops for buried knots. And all the knot tails are short but do not slip.

A specially prepared cone core prevents waste and gives better running qualities.

Uniform oiling and winding allows operators

to take care of more equipment and produce more poundage per hour.

Machines operate more smoothly because the tension is always uniform due to constant ballooning.

Details, it's true, but details that make for perfection. Du Pont chemical and physical control of yarn quality from the raw materials to the special inspection and wrapping of the cones puts your mind at ease.

You know you're always getting the same high standard yarn month in and month out. *Du Pont Rayon Company, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York City.*





# One Bath Process Hosiery Dyeing\*

By L. J. McGinty, Superintendent Knitting Department Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

**T**HERE are a good many mistaken ideas as regards the practice of dyeing and degumming stockings in a single bath. This paper aims to rectify as many of these as possible. It does not aim to convince anyone that the method in question is the best one. Perhaps, in view of the diversity of requirements and of local conditions in hosiery mills, there is no best method.

The advantages generally attributed to one-bath dyeing are economy and a superior finish. The disadvantages are the difficulty of controlling dyes and the inferior fastness of the dyes.

As to the advantages, it must be conceded at once that they are quickly forfeited under adverse conditions. They are contingent upon a smoothly functioning dye-house. The goods must not be kept in the boiling alkaline bath much longer than is necessary to degum them. But this much is very well understood by most hosiery men, and it is not the intention here to go into it. It is rather the two so-called disadvantages that need attention.

## Controlling Dyes

The first disadvantage, the difficulty of controlling dyes, is quite real; but that does not mean, as some believe, that it is a difficulty which cannot be mitigated or overcome. It simply means that to the problems of dyeing previously degummed goods—viz, the problems of (1) water, (2) yarns, and (3) dyes—must be added another, (4) that of standardizing the degumming material.

Briefly, the problem of controlling dyes is the problem of keeping uniform conditions. The would-be variables must be made and kept, as nearly as possible, constants.

Water, the first problem, nearly always merits and rewards special concern. The necessity for softness which has been well-advertised is recognized quickly enough. But the almost equal importance of having a slight uniform alkalinity (neutrality being too hard to maintain) is very often ignored. Yet it is common knowledge that raw water is subject to all sorts of seasonal fluctuations away from neutrality. Dyes, of course, will always keep in line with these changes instead of with a formula.

An alkali reservoir is standard equipment with some softeners. Caustic soda is fed from it into the water, the amounts being governed by tests made at intervals, using phenolphthalein and titrating with very dilute sulphuric acid.

The importance of problem No. 2, that of getting a homogeneous supply of mercerized yarns and silk, has been insisted upon often not to require particular attention here.

But the third problem, relating to dyes, has had, on the whole, somewhat skimpy treatment. A great deal more intelligence has been expended in making dyes than in applying them. Yet there are difficulties on the empirical side that no laboratory man need be scornful of. The practical requisites for a perfect dye are so many and so various that perfection recedes to a rather remote hope. Chiefly, a dye should be (1) capable of level dyeing, (2) dischargeable, (3) unchanged by artificial light, (4) undisposed to "age" considerably,

(5) thoroughly exhausting, (6) unaffected by monel metal, (7) reasonably fast to washing, and (8) reasonably strong and soluble.

No attempt has been made to recount these in the order of their value, because that varies from mill to mill; and no reference is made to price, for all the obvious reasons that dyes embodying all these characteristics are cheap at any of the current prices, and that the majority of hosiery shades require well under 1 per cent of dye.

A word of explanation may make some of the points clearer.

1. The property of dyeing level is the rule among silk dyes, and the exception among cotton dyes. To dye mercerized cotton tops and feet a uniform shade is a nice problem, and it is complicated in the one-bath method by the presence of alkali tending to drive the cotton dyes on more quickly, and by certain procedures, principally concerning temperature, which are dictated by the requirements of finishing. Dyes that exhaust rapidly are unsuitable; so are dyes that do not begin exhausting until salt is added, for the exhaustion period of these is also short. The dye should be deposited slowly and steadily over a period of such length that the many surfaces in a batch of hosiery have all a chance to be exposed to it. Since it is necessary to have three such dyes, at least, for purposes of shade-matching, and since they must answer so many other requirements, it follows that a good deal of experimenting is necessary to find a good combination, unless someone else's efforts are made use of.

2. Dischargeability is included because black, that dyers' haven, is not popular enough in hosiery to accommodate all the redyes. Certain cotton reds and yellows, and silk blues, that would otherwise be satisfactory are disqualified.

3. The effect of artificial light is distinctly pernicious upon many combinations of dyes, because it tends to turn cotton blues and blacks green, and silk blues and blacks red, thus effecting unions which appear shockingly bad and which may look good in daylight. There are, of course, dyes that are not so affected, but they are not numerous.

4. The phenomenon of "ageing" is a result of artificial drying. When a stocking is boarded, all the moisture is dispelled from the dyes, and some of them undergo a very considerable change of tone as they reabsorb it. To compensate, dyers steam their samples, but it is easily possible all the same for dyes that age excessively to deceive. Also, the man who must appraise the boarded work is much perplexed by a variety of dyes ageing in all directions. And, too, the dyer who works with these dyes is tempted now and then to depend on ageing to do what only an addition of dye can do.

4. A residue of unexhausted dye in a bath is a potential source of trouble. It varies with the length of the bath and with the moisture content of the salt used.

6. Hosiery dyers do not usually have to cope with the action of copper and iron. And dye manufacturers invariably and cheerfully dispose of monel with the phrase "practically unaffected." But in certain instances they are in error—particularly in the case of the catechines, which are reddened in varying degrees, and of most blues and blacks, which are in some man-

(Continued on Page 32)

\*Paper read at recent Piedmont Section meeting of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

# Labor Wanted



**1½¢ per hour  
~ and less**

**Termaco  
Utsman  
Type K**

IN CHINA this is the rate. Yet American goods are selling in China in competition with Chinese made goods at prices which prevent higher Chinese wages. No grown person in America would work for the Chinese rate. American goods can compete, pay their makers more per hour because they are as nearly machine made as human ingenuity can make them.

America maintains a selling supremacy because of machines.

The same system of manufacturing at low cost used by the automobile industry, applies to textiles. The method briefly stated is to arrange work so that the unskilled worker aided by machinery, removes the unskilled work burden from the skilled worker at a rate commensurate with the work done. Thus more work is done with better quality at a better rate to the worker—yet at a cheaper manufacturing cost.

Termaco, Utsman, Type K and other Terrell bobbin cleaning machines save waste (often 50%) and cut the cost of cleaning roving and feeler bobbins so much that mills report from 90% to 214% return per year on the money invested in these machines.

Write for full descriptive literature telling how these machines can cut your manufacturing costs.

**Manufacturers of  
Termaco, Utsman, Type K, etc., Machines**

**N. Y. and N. E. Representative:  
The General Supply Co., Danfelson, Conn.**

*The* **TERRELL MACHINE Co.**  
**CHARLOTTE N.C.**



# Raw Stock Dyeing of Cotton

By W. L. Barker

**C**OTTON rawstock is usually dyed in one of two general type machines. One is the revolving rawstock machine which is a large perforated cylinder rotating with the lower half submerged in a tub which contains the dyebath. There are large prongs protruding from the inner surface of this cylinder which have for their purpose the lifting of the cotton rawstock out of the dyebath at each turn of the cylinder. The usual speed of these revolving machines is about one turn every three minutes. Another type widely used is the circulating machine. The cotton is carefully packed into these machines and the dyebath is pumped through the fibre with a centrifugal pump, then through the expansion box back to the pump and continuing in this cycle until the operation is complete.

Direct and developed colors are the easiest to dye on cotton rawstock as is the case in the different methods of yarn dyeing. They may be dyed successfully in both the revolving and circulating machines. Caution should, of course, be exercised in the dyeing of very light shades so as to start the operation at a lower temperature and to add the salt slowly. A very good general practice to insure level dyeing is to heat to the boil and continue boiling for 20 to 30 minutes, at which time the salt is added and this boiling process then continued from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. The developed colors, after being dyed direct, are washed well and diazotized for about 30 minutes in a cold bath with 3 per cent sodium nitrite and 5 per cent sulfuric acid.

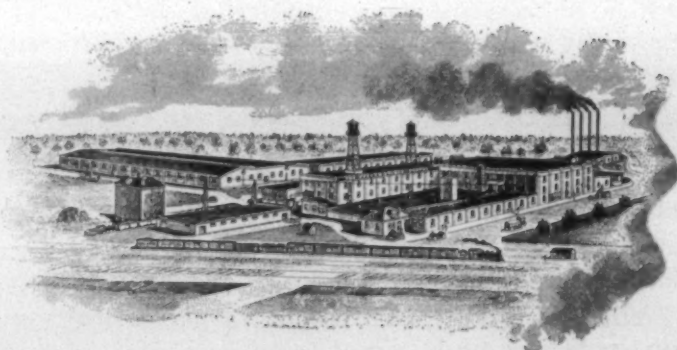
These percentages of sodium nitrite and sulfuric acid should be sufficient for all heavy shades and may be reduced proportionately for lighter shades. The cotton is again washed and developed in a cold bath for about 30 minutes with a solution of developer usually comprising 1 per cent caustic soda and 1 per cent beta naphthol.

It is the opinion of the writer that much time is being wasted in the boiling out of cotton rawstock before dyeing. No matter how much the cotton has been boiled out before dyeing, an uneven batch is likely to be obtained if it so happens that the dyestuff exhausts too readily without the addition of the salt or that the dyeing process has not been started at a low temperature. For some light shades, to boil out may be necessary, but starting the dyeing process cold and heating slowly to the boil will reduce this to a minimum. Certain wetting-out agents should be used very cautiously, as if they are not thoroughly washed out they may be the cause of impairing the carding and spinning qualities of the fibre.

Sulfur colors are easily dyed on cotton rawstock in both the circulating and revolving type machines, although it must be borne in mind that this class of color produces a much heavier shade when dyed in the revolving machine. This is particularly noticeable in sulfur blues, and seems to be due to the partial oxidation that takes place during the dyeing operation, the shade produced being redder and heavier.

(Continued on Page 34)

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



### Statistics on Production and Sales

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments standard cotton cloths during the first five months of 1929, and also for the month of May, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures for May cover a period of five weeks.

During the first five months of 1929 shipments were 1,583,324,000 yards. This was equivalent to 101.6 per cent of production, which was 1,558,821,000 yards.

Sales during the same five months period were 1,496,975,000 yards, or 96.0 per cent of production.

During the five months stocks decreased 6.2 per cent and unfilled orders decreased 18.4 per cent.

Shipments during May were 326,121,000 yards. This was equivalent to 95.5 per cent of production, which was 341,370,000 yards. May production rate was 3.8 per cent less than April.

Sales in May amounted to 278,335,000 yards, or 81.5 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 367,340,000 yards, an increase of 4.3 per cent as compared with stocks at the beginning of the month.

Unfilled order on May 31st amounted to 382,512,000 yards, or 11.1 per cent less than they were on May 1st. As of 31st, 1929, unfilled orders represented nearly six weeks production at the current rate.

### 27 Textile Graduates at N. C. State

The annual commencement exercises of North Carolina State College were held June 2, 3 and 4, at which time twenty-seven young men who had completed the prescribed work in the textile school received diplomas.

The student's medal, awarded annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the student with the best record in the four year textile manufacturing course was presented to Albert Allwood of Charlotte, N. C. The presentation speech was made by C. D. Welch, a graduate of the college, who is the agent for the Cramerton Mills.

The members of the graduating class received degrees as follows:

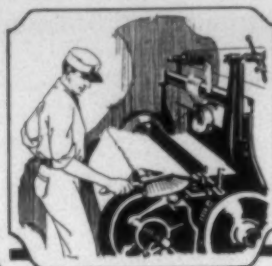
#### Bachelor of Science

In textile chemistry and dyeing: James William Black, Kinston, N. C.; George Robert Howard, Concord, N. C.; Dwight Spurgeon Johnson, Lexington, N. C.; Kenneth Clark Loughlin, Wilmington, N. C.; William Atticus Pardue, Jr., Trenton, S. C.

In textile manufacturing: Lawrence Allgood, Roxboro, N. C.; Albert Allgood, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert Dean Bunn, Henderson, N. C.; William Henry Burbury, Sparta, Tenn.; Roddy Allen Field, Jr., Newnan, Ga.; Warren Little Hadley, Charlotte, N. C.; John T. Hilton, Raleigh, N. C.; Thad Wayne Hinson, Maxton, N. C.; Alfred Ray Marley, Gastonia, N. C.; Samuel M. Purcell, Jr., Salisbury, N. C.; Francisco Ramos, Saltillo, Mexico; Henry Wells Rogers, A. Bemarle, N. C.; Robert Payne Shapard, Jr., Griffin, Ga.; Walter Harold Smith, Lexington, N. C.; Edwin Gibson Speir, Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Stokes, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Erle Whitehead Thomas, Wilmington, N. C.; Layton Stephen Thompson, Fairmont, N. C.; William Vardell Williamson, Fayetteville, N. C.; Henry Jerome Young, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.

#### Master of Science

In textiles: Albert Harvey Grimshaw, Raleigh, N. C.; B. S., N. C. State College. Thomas Hill Nelson, Raleigh, N. C.; B. S., N. C. State College.

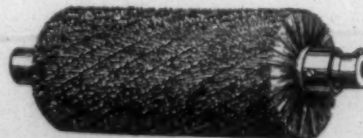


## These Brushes Stand the Grind of hard, steady service

**M**ONTH after month they serve you well—doing their work efficiently, easily, quickly—yet their tough bristles show practically no signs of wear—even after ordinary brushes would have been thrown out and replaced, they're still as good as new.

Perkins Practical Brushes are built to make such endurance the rule, not the exception. Built of the best materials money can buy. Built by the most highly skilled white labor employed in the brush manufacturing business. Built in one of the South's best equipped industrial plants. Built under the supervision of men who know your requirements and how to fill them. No wonder we can guarantee Perkins Practical Brushes to give you perfect satisfaction—you to be the sole judge. Nine out of ten Southern textile plants use them—and save money by doing so. If your plant is not equipped with them write for folders, price lists and full information

*For Every Textile  
Need We Make  
a Suitable Brush*



**ATLANTA BRUSH CO.**  
P. O. Box 1358  
**ATLANTA, GA.**

# PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Answer to Jarce

Editor:

Answering inquiry as to what is meant by lisle. A yarn which is called "lisle or "lisle thread" is a yarn produced in the following manner:

When two or more ends of fine yarns are twisted together in same direction as previously twisted on the spinning frame, and then two or more of these first twisted ends are re-doubled and twisted in the opposite direction the product is known as "lisle thread." This produces a very strong, smooth, round, twisty balanced yarn.

N. E.

## Answer to F. L. B.

Editor:

F. L. B. wants to know of a rule for calculating the breaking strength of yarns and rope. I know of no rule by which the actual breaking strength of any yarn may be ascertained. But all standard yarns are supposed to break at a certain average breaking strength. For average purposes, if the constant number 1800 be divided by the actual yarn number, it should not break any weaker than the quotient given. Although very high grade yarns are known to break at a higher standard than this rule gives. With reference to ropes. There are so many different grades that the best way is to select a brand of rope which has been sufficiently tested to determine the safe use of same for the load to be carried.

INSTRUCTOR.

## Twist vs. Twist

Editor:

As I understand that too much twist will weaken yarn as much as insufficient twist, how may I learn when the twist is just right?

YARN.

## Answer to Hurley

Editor:

In answer to the question by Hurley which is as follows: I would like to ask if a superintendent should use partiality between carder and spinner. If so, why; if not, why not?

I should like very much to have the judgment of some practical men who have had the experience of answering both ends carding and spinning.

The answer is that no superintendent should ever use partiality between the overseer of carding and spinning nor between any other overseers. This is because it is impossible to secure the best cooperation nor the best results if partiality is used. Each overseer should be given to understand that he is to shoulder the full responsibility of his department for the production of good work. He should be big enough to be able to stand on his own feet and be able and strong enough to stand the blame for the work which may have its source in his department. If it appears necessary to show partiality or to pull him through by the ears and then to stand him up against the superintendent for support, there will be found something wrong somewhere. Either the superintendent or the overseer is wrong or both are at fault in such cases. The super-

intendent should be competent to select men who understand their respective business. Men who will not need a past to lean against, nor be obliged to be pulled through by the superintendent.

MANAGEMENT.

## Answer to Trouble

Editor:

Which is the best way to run card stripping, with or without cotton, is asked by Trouble? Beg to advise him that card strippings will operate very much more satisfactorily if short raw cotton is mixed with it—say 10 to 25 per cent, depending upon whatever the profits can stand. In this way, the work will run so much better, and the quality will be so much better that the profit will be even more when raw cotton is used than when it is omitted. At the pickers it will also improve the product if about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one per cent of oil is sprayed onto and into the mixture. Also a higher speed can be maintained and there will be less dust.

M. A. R.

## Answer to Cost

Editor:

Replying to the question asked by Cost, will say that for the 26-cent mixture make the mixture as follows:

1-3 of the 28c cotton= 9.33c  
2-3 of the 25c cotton=16.66c  
Total.....25.99=26c cotton

For the 27c mixture use the cotton in the following proportion:

1-3 of the 25c cotton= 8.33c  
2-3 of the 28c cotton=18.66c  
Total.....26.99=27c cotton

Trusting this is near enough to suit I will sign myself,

## Cockled Yarn

Editor:

I would like to know what causes cockled yarn and also what causes roving to lap around the middle steel roll.

I. M. S.

## Answer to Price

Editor:

Price wants to know how to fix cotton mixture price, from cotton costing respectively 28 and 25 cents per pound. The fixed price to be 26 and 27 cents. Subtract the lower price of cotton from the higher price, then subtract the lower price of cotton from the fixed price, next divide the difference of the prices of cotton into the difference of the lower price and the fixed price.

Solution: For the 27 cent mixture  $28-25=3$ ,  $27-25=2$ , 3 divided into 2=66.66 per cent of the 28 cent cotton, and 33.33 per cent of the 25 cent cotton. To prove this, proceed in the following way.

66.66 @ 28 cents=18.6648  
33.33 @ 25 cents= 8.3325

26.9973

All other mixtures can be found in the same manner, except when there are three different prices paid for cotton.

TAB.



# Master Mechanics Meet in Charlotte

The Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association met Tuesday at the Southern Manufacturers Club in Charlotte, about 50 members being present. Besides the usual technical discussion, the meeting was featured by three papers on subjects of interest to the members.

G. T. King, chairman of the meeting, was prevented from being present. In his absence, H. H. Iler, formerly chairman of the Division, presided over the meeting, handling the discussion in his usual interesting and efficient manner.

During the business session, new officers for the coming year were elected. W. S. Young, chief engineer and master mechanic at the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., was elected chairman and Charles A. Spencer, plant engineer at the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., was elected vice-chairman.

At the morning session, W. F. Humbert, engineer at the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., read a paper on "Application of Motor Drives to Textile Machinery." W. H. Hanks, of the Charlotte Electric Repair Company, presented a paper on "Temporary Repairs to Electric Equipment."

A third paper, "Steam Power Plants," was read at the afternoon session by H. W. Oettinger, of the Duke Power Company, Charlotte.

As the meeting was held on Tuesday, it was not possible to publish a full report of the discussion in this week's issue. The complete report will appear next week.

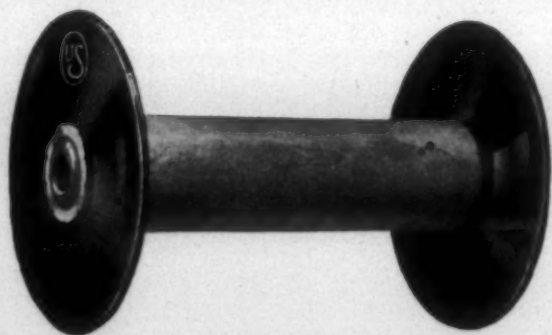
## Those Present

Among those present were:

Anderson, S. A., Sales Engineer, Republic Flow Meters Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Cheek, G. H., Master Mechanic, Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga.  
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Cook, J. H., Cotton Mill, Cooleemee, N. C.  
Cobb, J. C., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.  
Dilling, Mack, Master Mechanic, Ridge Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Epting, H. H., Master Mechanic, Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.  
Edmiston, E. E., Master Mechanic, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.  
Fox, John W., Engineer, Duke Power Company, Charlotte, N. C.  
Goodman, A. L., Master Mechanic, Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
Goodman, J. F., Electrician, Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.  
Greene, J. T., Master Mechanic, Dunnean Mill, Greenville, S. C.  
Guest, Robt, Master Mechanic, Mucgrove Mill, Gaffney, S. C.  
Hayden, W. W., Master Mechanic, American Warehouse and Spray Bleachery, Spray, N. C.

(Continued on Page 20)

## U S Fibre Head Spools



### The Choice of Mill Men Who Know What's What

On the basis of dollar-for-dollar value U S Fibre Head Spools have made good. They put an end to frequent replacement expense and loss from split, slivered, and broken spools.

Heads of the best grade of vulcanized fibre are die-cut and anchored to the barrels with dogwood bushings.

All the words we might write can't show you the merits of U S Fibre Head Spools half as convincingly as a trial lot operating in your own mill.

Write, wire, or phone your order.



**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.**  
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# Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
**COURTNEY**  
COMPANY

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A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

# Aktivin

(Patented, Name Registered)

The organic form of available chlorine

## SIZING AND FINISHING

for solubilizing starch without decomposition

## DESIZING AND BLEACHING

simultaneously

## OXIDIZING OF VAT COLORS

## CHLORINATION OF WOOL

*Not Injurious to the Fiber*

*Please Write for Our Booklets*

**THE AKTIVIN CORP., N. Y. CITY**

45 East 17th Street

## PERSONAL NEWS

A. C. Revels, overseer carding at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn., has resigned.

Leonard Moone is now overseer carding, Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

O. D. Jewell, is the new overseer in cloth room, Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

A. F. Loveless, of Carrollton, Ga., has become card grinder for the Beaver-Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

B. L. Cox, of Erlanger, N. C., has become second hand in weaving at the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Elias Robnett, overseer cloth room, Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn., has resigned that position for one in Shelbyville, Tenn.

R. V. Owen has resigned his position with the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and is now with the Gagner Mills, Statesville, N. C.

J. F. Lockey has resigned as superintendent of spinning and finishing at the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., and is now located at Maxton, N. C.

Neal N. McQueen has been promoted to second hand in spooling and warping at the Cannon Mills No. 9, Concord, N. C.

Joe R. Turner, of Gibsonville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. A. Cumnock, chairman of the board of the Appleton Company, was in Anderson last week on a visit to the Appleton plant there.

E. Tramwell Combs has been transferred from superintendent of the Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn., to a similar position at the Shelbyville Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Charles F. Turner, who has been in charge of the Bedaux system at Hightower group of mills at Thomaston and Barnesville, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Peerless plant at Thomaston.

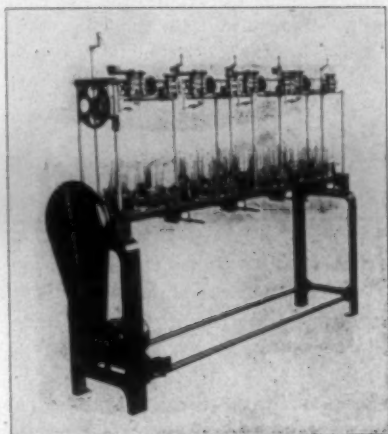
R. Millwood Matthews has resigned as superintendent of the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., to become associated with the Martha Mills, of the same place, owned by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

H. W. Quick has resigned as secretary of the Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga., after having served for 25 years with the company. He plans to retire from active business.

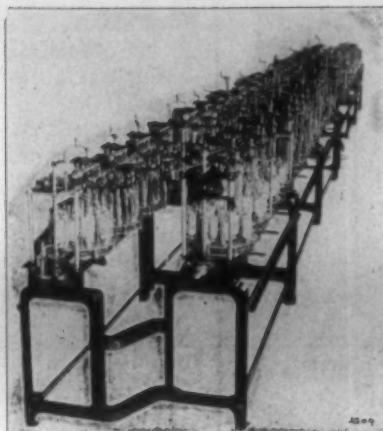
C. M. Carr, formerly an executive with the Durham Hosiery Mills, is understood to have accepted an appointment as vice-president of the American Enka Corp.

T. J. Digby, Jr., of Greer, S. C., has been appointed selling representative in the South Carolina and Georgia territory for Chas. W. Young & Co., Philadelphia. The company, which manufactures a complete line of textile soaps and oil, is rapidly increasing its Southern business. Mr. Digby is widely known among Southern mill men. The North Carolina territory is in charge of Clarence F. Boone, of Graham. He is a practical manufacturer and has been associated with a number of hosiery mills as a dyer and is recognized as an expert in his line.

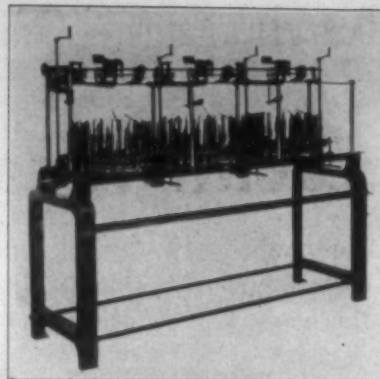
(Other Personals Page 27)



17 Carrier 4-Head Tying Tape Braider



17 Carrier 4-Head Elastic Braider



25 Carrier 3-Head Elastic Braider

## HIGH PRODUCTION

The Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders have a very simple gear drive which always runs the machine at the designed speed and saves the loss in production due to belt slippage which was always present with the old style individual belt drive.

This feature plus the individual stop motion for each unit results in more production at a given speed than is possible with the old type machines.

The machines are strongly constructed to withstand any speed that the present day high speed spring carrier can attain.

Consistently high production is another commonsense feature that helps Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders to reduce braiding costs.

### PRODUCTS of Rhode Island Braiders

Tape  
Binding  
Flat Elastic  
Braid  
Rickrack Braid  
Lingerie Braid  
Candle Wicking  
Rug Braids  
Square Packing  
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Jacquard Lacing  
Fish Lines  
Clothes Lines  
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Wicking  
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Round Packing  
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Wire Covering  
Round Elastic  
Braids

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Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

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To insure cleaner weaving use



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

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and how much that means  
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It means that perfect lubrication is assured—that perfect lubrication which results only from a lubricant that can be made to *remain* at frictional points.

It means a continuous holiday from oil-spots that worry operatives and cost you good money.

It means that each application of NON-FLUID OIL lasts several times as long as liquid oil—and naturally costs less—with fewer oilings.

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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

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## Master Mechanics Meet in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 17)

- Hanks, W. W., Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Hill, P. L., Master Mechanic, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.  
Horning, R. B., General Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Hughes, F. E., Master Mechanic, Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.  
Humbert, W. F., Asst. Engineer, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.  
Iler, H. H., Durham, N. C.  
Iler, J. G., Sales Engineer, Crandall Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
James, G. L., Master Mechanic, Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.  
James, W. E., Master Mechanic, Charlotte, N. C.  
Jennings, J. L., Master Mechanic, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.  
Lowe, F. W., Master Mechanic, Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
Jones, F. T., Master Mechanic, Greer Mill, Greer, S. C.  
Kincaid, L. M., Master Mechanic, National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C.  
Kinlaw, G. A., Master Mechanic, Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Knox, L. B., Master Mechanic, Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.  
McKeown, I. B., Master Mechanic, Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.  
Maulsby, Ralph C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.  
Matthews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Melton, G. S., Master Mechanic, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
Meador, J. T., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Misenheimer, G. W., Master Mechanic, Chadwick-Hoskins, Mill, Charlotte, N. C.  
Mitchell, M. J., Master Mechanic, Molloy Mill, Newberry, S. C.  
Mize, A. H., Master Mechanic, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.  
Morris, F. M., Master Mechanic, Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.  
Moss, C. T., Master Mechanic, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Prior, J. W., Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.  
Queen, G. C., Master Mechanic, Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.  
Ray, B. B., Salesman, Mountain City Foundry and Machinery Works, Greenville, S. C.  
Smith, W. M., Master Mechanic, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.  
Sanders, W. H., Supt., Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
Sossoman, L. M., Master Mechanic, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
Sanders, D. M., Master Mechanic, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.  
Spencer, Chas. A., Plant Engineer, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.  
Stratton, Geo., Treasurer, Armature Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.

(Continued on Page 28)



# This Simple Step -Too Often Overlooked

## Largely Eliminates 4 Leaks Now Draining Textile Profits

1. It eliminates 75% of bearing trouble and consequent "shut downs".
2. It saves 50% in lubricating labor costs.
3. It effects a 33 1/3% saving in lubricant.
4. It prevents spoilage of Product.



Use Coupon to Learn How These Savings Can Be Effected in Your Textile Mill

**A** MERICAN industry pays an annual bill of \$6,000,000,000 for prematurely worn-out machinery. The textile industry contributes its share to this national junk pile. Alemite High Pressure Lubrication Systems and Alemite Lubricants developed especially for use with them, largely eliminate this premature "scrapping" of costly machinery. 75% of bearing troubles and consequent costly shut downs, are prevented. Textile mills also pay a vast premium each year in damaged product—"seconds", or spoiled yarns. Of these "seconds", more losses are due to dirty, oily yarns and oil spattered and sprayed on fabric from oil cans and dripping bearings, than from all other causes put together.

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Manufacturers of machinery recognize in this day of high-speed production, the need to modernize the lubrication of their products as well as their mechanical design. They know that proper lubrication means longer life, greater efficiency, freedom from repairs. So more than 600 leading manufacturers of machinery equip their product with Alemite.

But you do not need to wait for new ma-

chinery to secure the advantages of Alemite High Pressure Lubrication and Alemite Lubricants.

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And the cost is small—yet an Alemite fitting, costing only a few cents, may save a bearing which would cost many dollars to replace, in material, in labor and loss of productive time of the machine.

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savings. An Alemite representative will be glad to give you a demonstration at your convenience—without obligation on your part.

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Alemite Lubricants are pure *semi-solid oils* especially developed for use with Alemite High Pressure Lubrication Systems. Unlike ordinary greases or oils, they *stay put* in bearings—yet contain no solid substance—and lubricate efficiently even in extremes of heat or cold.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
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Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, Jr.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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## The Aderholt Murder

Having, according to witnesses, urged his followers to go into Loray Mill and drive out the workers and to shoot to kill, Fred Erwin Beal, organizer for the National Textile Workers, slipped away into the darkness after murder had been committed and sought to save himself in flight.

When he came to Gastonia several months ago he was quoted as saying:

I am a Bolshevik. Our Communist Party here sympathizes with the Communist Party in Russia. Some people call us Reds. Our ultimate hope is to establish a Bolshevik regime in America. Communism has worked for eleven years in Russia and it can work successfully here. I am devoting my entire life to radical work.

When arrested in Spartanburg on Saturday afternoon he is quoted as saying:

The National Textile Workers Union is in no way connected with Bolshevism, Communism, or the International Workers of the World. I have urged peaceable strikes and did not advise strikers to enter the Loray Mill.

When we read this statement made by Fred Beal, seeking his own safety, we were reminded of the words of Judas Iscariot when fearing for his safety he denied the Master.

Witnesses have stated that at the meeting on Friday night, Fred Beal urged his followers, who can not be called as strikers because very few of them ever worked in the Loray Mills, to march into that mill and drive out the workers and to shoot to kill.

Police were called to stop the march to the mill and they went to the camp because of a report of a fight and disorders there.

The report of disorders is corroborated by the following statement made by Beal after his arrest, as quoted in a Spartanburg paper:

Excitement was running high on the night of the shooting, according to his account. He said several members of the striking organization had attempted to

speak and that efforts were immediately made to break up the meeting. Eggs were hurled at Miss Vera Bush, relief worker, when she began a speech, he said.

Beal claims a rock was thrown at him which barely missed his head at the time he began to speak. Excitement was increased, he said. He doesn't know who threw the rocks and eggs.

All of this disorder was among the National Textile Workers and the rocks and eggs thrown at Beal and Vera Bush came from union hands.

The "camp," as it was called, was a building with port holes for guns and platforms for men to stand while firing guns.

Very few of those within the "camp" had ever worked in the Loray Mill or any other mill. Many organizers for the National Textile Workers and quite a few were hired thugs and gunmen from New York City or New Jersey. When asked why he was willing to shoot the policeman one of the thugs replied, "What do you think I get my \$40 per week for?"

When Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt and his officers approached the camp to investigate the reported fighting a voice was heard to exclaim, "Shoot the \_\_\_\_\_ officers!" and firing broke out from several sides.

Chief Aderholt, who was standing on the side of his car, was shot in the back and fell mortally wounded.

After a jitney driver, C. L. Johnson, had put the wounded and dying man in his automobile, the thugs fired on it splintering the windshield and denting the body and fenders. The attempted second shooting of the dying officer and the man who went to his aid is typical of the gunmen and thugs who were hired from sections in which murder is a profession.

A short time ago the National Textile Workers announced that Corliss Lamont, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, and George Du Pont Pratt, Jr., members of wealthy families of New York and New England, and recent graduates of Harvard University, would finance their effort to establish communism in the South, and if that be true, the "\$40 per week" gunmen who killed Chief Aderholt were the hirelings and employees of these young men, and they are morally if not legally responsible for Aderholt's murder.

The few former cotton mill employees who lived in the "camp" with the gunmen, thugs and communists did so, not because they cared anything about the union, but because they could get a certain amount of easy money each week and thereby live without working.

There was absolutely no excuse for the presence of armed men and professional gunmen in the "camp."

A former shack had been destroyed but without violence or injury to anyone, and we have



always believed that it was destroyed by union members as a means of arousing sympathy.

Chief Aderholt was a kindly man, who in the line of his duty found it necessary to go to the "camp" to quell a disturbance among its inmates.

He was shot in the back by hired gunmen led by Fred Erwin Beal, a communist who has openly advocated the overthrow of our Government and all law.

While being carried away, in a dying condition, Aderholt was again fired upon by his murderers who were without mercy for him.

At home and in the arms of his beloved wife, he realized that his end was near and with a supreme faith in the God who is denied and mocked by Fred Erwin Beal and his followers, he repeated the Lord's prayer with his wife and then singing with her his old favorite, "Nearer My God to Thee," closed his eyes in a triumphant death.

As Aderholt died Fred Erwin Beal, the instigator of the murder, fled through the night seeking his own safety, and Corliss Lamont, Frederick Vanderbilt Field and George Du Pont Pratt, Jr., who, if the communistic statement is correct, paid the hire of the gunmen, were enjoying themselves in their luxurious homes.

Behind them is the Harvard University professor who instilled into their minds communism and a hatred of our form of Government.

The blood of Aderholt calls for punishment of all concerned in his death, but defense of the murderers will come from the Union for Criminal License, called the Civil Liberties Union, and large sums will be spent to prevent any punishment being inflicted.

The murderers had assurance of such protection before they murdered Aderholt.

### **The Master Mechanics**

The purpose and personnel of the meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association are significant of the stability of the textile industry in this section and are indicative of the progressive spirit of the men responsible for operating Southern textile plants. The meeting is one of the regular meetings of this group for the discussion of the various problems pertaining to that particular branch of the textile business with which these men are concerned. On this group rests the burden of keeping the plant in full operation; taking up the wear and tear of machinery, replacing the old, providing the new machinery in order that the maximum production of each and all of the plants may be secured and maintained.

The high type of citizenship which these men represent is the result of their avocation. None but the thoughtful, progressive and stable type succeed in this line. They are to the textile plant what the health specialist is to the human patient. Indeed they are specialists of high order and at this meeting they will discuss problems relating to operation and maintenance of all the mechanical and electrical features that have become so common in the textile plant, and is so mysterious to the layman. The presiding chairman, G. T. King, of Lancaster, S. C., is a veteran in his experience in operating cotton mills. The men who will gather here from Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, are men of experience and fine craftsmanship.

Charlotte is indeed very glad to welcome these men.—Charlotte Observer.

### **David Clark Elected Director of Rotary International**

We are deeply appreciative of the honor conferred upon David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, when he was elected as one of the Directors of Rotary International at the recent annual convention at Dallas, Texas.

Rotary International is the international organization of Rotary Clubs, which are now established in fifty-one countries of the world and which are doing much to promote international friendship and bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the world.

Under the constitution of Rotary International there are eleven directors, five being from the United States, five from countries other than the United States and the eleventh being the immediate past president of the organization.

The Directors as elected to serve for one year beginning July 1, 1929, are as follows: Dr. Otto Boehler, Vienna, Austria; Dr. Edward Willems, Brussels, Belgium; Count Florestan Aguilar, Madrid, Spain; Sir Sidney Pascal, London, Eng.; David Wright, Stratford, Canada; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico; David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; Chas. W. Ackley, Vine-land, N. J.; Roy Ronald, Mitchell, S. D.; Clyde Hulsizer, Des Moines, Iowa, and Dan Ohern, Oklahoma City, Okla.

David Clark served as president of the Charlotte Rotary Club, as Governor of the Fifty-eighth District, composed of South Carolina and a portion of western North Carolina, as vice-chairman of the Extension Committee of Rotary International, and has now been further honored by being elected a member of the International Board of Directors.



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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**Asheboro, N. C.**—The Acme Hosiery Mills have purchased an additional tract of land and will build an addition to its present plant. The mill now operates 600 knitting machines.

**Mount Airy, N. C.**—Contract has been let here for the erection of a building for the Ansty Knitting Mills, of Germantown, Pa. The plant will be equipped to manufacture sweaters.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Parker Press Cloth Company has been reorganized under the name of the Coltex Fabrics Company. The company is controlled by Ernest and Frank Sumner.

**Burlington, N. C.**—Charles B. Phillips and associates, who are to build a new mercerizing plant here, as noted, have ordered warp mercerizing equipment from H. W. Butterworth Sons Company. The plant will have a weekly capacity of 60,000 pounds.

**Asheville, N. C.**—Reliance Underwear Company has changed its name to the Carolina Rayon Products Company. Phillip Michalove is president.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Elliott Hosiery Mills is having plans made for a two-story addition and will install a considerable amount of new equipment.

**Carrollton, Ga.**—The Caroline Mills, Inc., has added as a part of their expansion program 1,200 additional spindles and 2,000 twister spindles to the equipment of their plant. This makes a total of 5,200 spinning spindles.

**Lexington, N. C.**—The Johnson Silk Mills, Inc., with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 has been chartered for the establishment of a mill here to finish warps, yarns, cloth and other fabrics. Edward S. Johnson and Anthony J. Downey, New York and W. O. Burgin, Lexington, are the incorporators. The company, identified with Jas. G. Johnson & Co., New York, has purchased a silk mill here from the Grimes Fabrics Company, of 144 looms. No additions are contemplated at present. Mr. Johnson is president of the new company and Mr. Downey, vice-president.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Contract for the construction of 30 houses for the Fairforest Finishing Company was let to Fiske Carter Construction Company, of Greenville and Spartanburg for around \$55,000. Most of the houses are to be four to six rooms frame dwellings. They will be placed on the hill which has already been laid out in streets, with exact locations yet to be determined. Construction is to begin at an early date, and the dwellings are to be completed in the autumn.

The Fiske Carter Company also has the contract for the main plant of the company, which is six miles west of Spartanburg near the Greenville highway and on the Piedmont & Northern Railway. The firm is to engage in the bleaching and dyeing of goods. Digging for concrete footing has begun, and pouring of concrete is expected at an early date.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Houston, Texas.**—The Houston Cotton Mills Company has taken over the plant formerly operated by the Houston Cotton and Twine Mills. It manufactures sewing thread and window cords. Allen Bath is president.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The building under construction for the Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Company of this city is ready to roof and machinery will be purchased at an early date, according to Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Sub-contracts on this structure have been let as follows: Outside fire protection and mill sprinkler system, to Rockwood Sprinkler Company of Charlotte; power and light wiring, to R. H. Bouligny, Inc., of Charlotte; medium pressure heating system, to A. Z. Price Company, Inc., of Charlotte; boiler and stack, to J. S. Schofield Sons Co., of Macon, Ga., and erection of brick setting of boiler and stack, to Carolina Steam Power Service Company of Charlotte.

**Edgefield, S. C.** — Through the Charlotte office of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of New York City and Charlotte, N. C., contract for an automatic sprinkler system in the new opener room and dust room, storehouse, waste house, etc., at the Kendall Company, Addison division, Edgefield, has been let to the Central Pipe Fabricating Company of Atlanta, Ga. These new buildings were designed and are being erected under the supervision of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

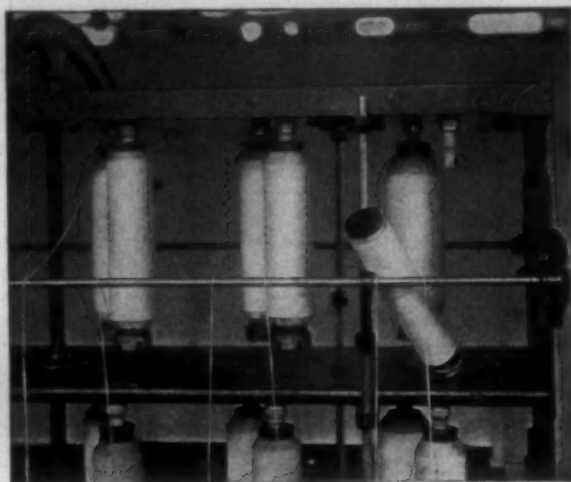
**Roanoke, Va.**—Production of a fiber which it is claimed will successfully substitute cotton, wool and silk for many uses has been started at the plant of the Long Fiber Textile Corporation, in Vinton, suburb of Roanoke. The new material, being manufactured for the first time in the United States, is made of Chinese grass. Officials of the company expect to be producing 150,000 pounds of the new material weekly as soon as the plant swings into full operation.

Walter S. Skerry, fabric manufacturer of New York and Boston, arrived in Roanoke at the week-end to inspect the plant and interview officers.

Production, which started late last week, is on a commercial basis, according to Dr. G. W. Hooker of Roanoke, vice-president of the new concern. Prior to this Anthony M. del Carlos, inventor of the secret process by which the grass is transformed into strands suitable for textile making, has engaged in the installation and testing of equipment and machinery.

Mr. del Carlos has devoted many years to the study of textile research. He claims that his product can be used to make fabrics which will be nearly indistinguishable from cotton, linen, wool and silk. Some of the stockholders have secured some of the product which was manufactured while the process and machinery were being tested. Suits were made of the cloth, which, the stockholders say, were satisfactory in regard to durability and appearance.

The Long Fiber Textile Corporation is the only organization in this country which has obtained authorization for use of the process developed by Mr. del Carlos, although a German plant has previously manufactured it. Mr. del Carlos is president of the company. W. M. McGhee of Vinton is its secretary and treasurer.



## Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

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ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

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# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Montevallo, Ala.**—A new cotton mill to be known as the Montevallo Mills, is to be built here by W. F. Strowd and H. H. Holcombe, it is understood here. Mr. Strowd is vice-president and treasurer of the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, and president of the Strowd-Holcombe Mills, Birmingham. Mr. Holcombe is general manager of the latter company. Details of the size of the mill have not been announced. Mr. Strowd is to be president of the new company, Mr. Holcombe is vice-president and C. L. Meroney, of Montevallo, treasurer.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Contract for building an addition to the Pinoca Mills' plant near Charlotte has been let to T. C. Thompson & Bros.

Work on the addition is to be finished by August 15 at which time the new part of the building will be ready for use, according to officials of the company. The addition will be two-thirds the size of the present structure and will increase the manufacturing establishment's capacity in proportion, it was stated.

Machinery for use in the addition is now being shipped to the local plant, it was announced. The Pinoca mill was one of the factories included in the merger of several textile companies under the name of Darling-ton Fabrics Corporation with principal offices at 180 Madison avenue, New York.

**Rocky Mount, Va.**—Organization of a new enterprise for Rocky Mount, to be known as the Virginia Silk Mills, Inc., to manufacture fabrics of rayon, silk and combinations of them, was practically assured at a meeting of Rocky Mount citizens held in the offices of the Peoples National Bank.

Virginia Silk Mills, Inc., will be capitalized at \$250,000 minimum paid capital. It will be an exclusive community proposition, that is, all of its stock will be owned and controlled by citizens of Rocky Mount and Franklin county. It is the intention of the company to begin operating with 100 to 150 looms. The plant building is to be 300 feet long by 90 feet wide and will be located with a view to shipping facilities and to the addition of further units of production as demand develops.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Savona Manufacturing Company, of this city, is putting a new fabric on the market. Aside from being most striking in appearance it has a wide range of uses. It is a cool, light and very soft fluffy material of basket weave, suitable for making the finest of underwear for women or for dress goods. The new fabric is of spun rayon. Just now Savona is making it only in solid colors, but plans to bring out prints shortly. The mill is a complete unit, having its own dyeing, bleaching and finishing units.

Savona has perfected also a cloth for auto seats and sides and another for curtains in windows of closed cars. Those cloths are all-cotton, have the appearance of plush, and are very durable.

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

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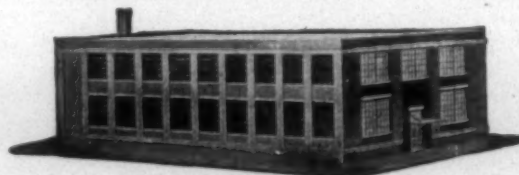
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## PERSONAL NEWS

Webb Durham has resigned as superintendent of the Long Shoals Cotton Mills, Long Shoals, N. C., to accept the position of Southern representative of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company. Mr. Durham is widely known in the textile industry and is unusually well qualified for his new position. He succeeds William Dutemple, who was recent made assistant treasurer of the company.

Clarence R. Barton, of Anderson, S. C., was awarded the medal offered by the National Cotton Manufacturers Association to the student doing the most outstanding work at the Textile School of Clemson College. He graduated from high school in 1923 and worked at the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, where his father is overseer weaving. Entering Clemson in 1925, his work in textiles has been of an unusually high order. After graduation this week, he will accept a position with the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

### E. C. Morse Joins American-Bemberg

Ernest Morse, who for the past 2 years has been in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has resigned to become executive in charge of advertising, educational activities and fabric promotion with the American-Bemberg Corp. He will have headquarters in New York and his work with the company will be of a similar nature with that of the Institute, the building up of new markets.

## OBITUARY

### P. A. Smith

P. A. Smith, well known mill superintendent and his wife, Mrs. Rosa Lee Smith were killed in an automobile accident near Winder, Ga., last Thursday. The car in which they were riding overturned after striking another machine.

Until recently Mr. Smith was general superintendent of the Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia. Prior to that, he had been superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C., and superintendent of the Lyman Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C. He was a manufacturer of unusual ability and one of the most prominent superintendents in the South.

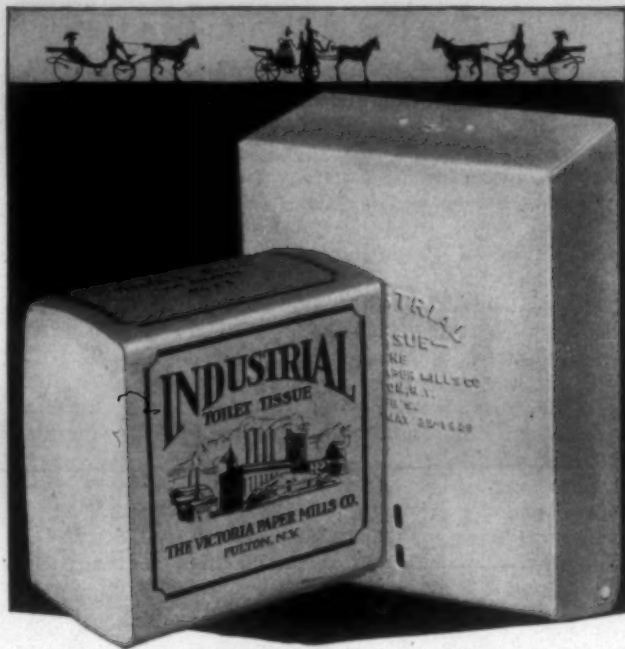
Mr. Smith was 48 years of age. His wife, formerly Miss Rosa Martin, of Atlanta, was 42. They are survived by four children. Mr. Smith also leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith, of Columbia.

Funeral services were held in Columbia, former home of the deceased.

### John A. R. Cryer

Mobile, Ala.—John A. R. Cryer, superintendent of the Mobile Cotton Mills and prominent Mobilian, died suddenly at his home here. Mr. Cryer was injured in an automobile accident some time ago and never fully recovered, although he had resumed his duties at the cotton mills.

Mr. Cryer was a native of England and a resident of Mobile for the past 10 years, coming here from Columbus, Ga. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Newsham Cryer; a son, Leslie Cryer, of Mobile; five sisters.



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Founded in 1880

## VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL TISSUE

Manufacturers of the famous Black Core Roll and Oval Line



## Report Progress in New Cotton Uses

(Continued from Page 7)

becoming smaller. Available data on the grade and staple of cotton produced and consumed indicate that the greatest relief to the cotton industry through new uses for cotton might come by finding additional uses for the coarse counts or extra-fine counts of yarn.

### Studies Published

Ruth O'Brien, of the Bureau of the Home Economics, reported the publication of a preliminary study called "Where Sheets Wear Out" and a technical bulletin entitled "Stiffness in Fabrics" since the last meeting of the committee. A leaflet describing designs suitable for suits for the small boy is in preparation. Another publication dealing with protective outdoor suits for nursery school children will probably be available for distribution this fall.

It was agreed by the committee that a cotton utilization display be prepared for the Mid-Southern Fair to be held at Memphis, Tenn., September 28 to October 5. This would be under the direction of J. C. Gilbert, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

## A Builder of the South

(Continued from Page 10)

also of public schools and technical colleges—a new South of universal education and democracy.

His life should be held up as an example for any young engineer or textile student to follow, just as much so as Lincoln and Wilson are examples for a young lawyer or politician to follow.

When histories are being written, he should be given a place in the hall of fame, just as much so as if he had been a great statesman and had given his services to the American people. He has served the people in a different way, but not in a smaller way. He was a great factor in placing the South, as well as the United States, foremost in the manufacture of textiles. He was a true builder of the South!

## MASTER MECHANICS MEET IN CHARLOTTE

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 Van Pelt, E. L., Master Mechanic, Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Van Pelt, J. P., Mechanic, Oconee Spinning Mill, Belmont, N. C.  
 West, Edward, Loom Fixer, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.  
 West, G. B., Second Hand, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.  
 West, Miller, S., Loom Fixer, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.  
 West, R. E., Master Mechanic, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.  
 Winecoff, G. A., Master Mechanic, Eflord Mfg. Co., Ablemarle, N. C.  
 Williams, Jim, Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Young, W. G., Master Mechanic, Kendall Co., Inc., Paw Creek, N. C.

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# A Valuable New Feature

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## CLARK'S DIRECTORY OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS

By special arrangement with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, the July 1, 1929, and all future editions of "Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills" will list

### *The Mill and Office Telephone Numbers of Every Textile Mill in the South*

These telephone numbers, which will appear immediately under the mill names, are being supplied by the telephone company. As far as we know this is the only textile mill directory that will carry this listing.

"Clark's Directory" has always been regarded as the most accurate and complete Directory of Southern mills; and we are confident that the incorporation of this new feature will materially add to its value and usefulness.

### Special Section for Textile Machinery and Supply Firms With Southern Offices

Quite a few cotton merchants and machinery and supply firms have signified a desire to have their Southern office telephone numbers also listed in the Directory. We have therefore decided to include a special colored section in the back, with two divisions: "Cotton Merchants" and "Textile Machinery and Supplies." Con-

cerns under these two headings will be arranged alphabetically by cities and states.

For listings in this section, a nominal charge of \$5.00 per year will be made. The value of such listing is apparent when it is considered that a copy of "Clark's Directory" is in practically every Southern textile mill office.

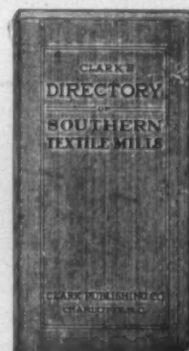
To Secure Listing in This Section, Fill in and Mail This Order Today

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Charlotte, N. C.

You are hereby authorized to list our telephone number in the July 1, 1929, and January 1, 1930, edition of CLARK'S DIRECTORY of SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS, at a total cost of \$5.00.

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City \_\_\_\_\_  
By \_\_\_\_\_



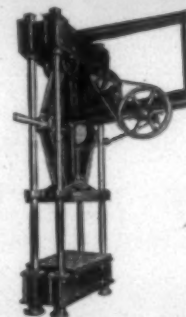
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## BULLETIN

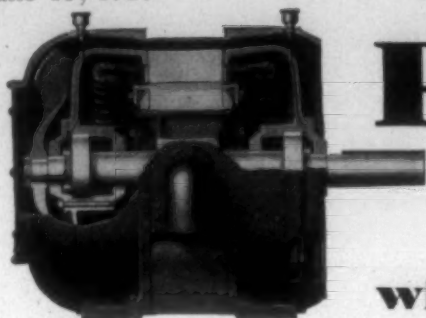
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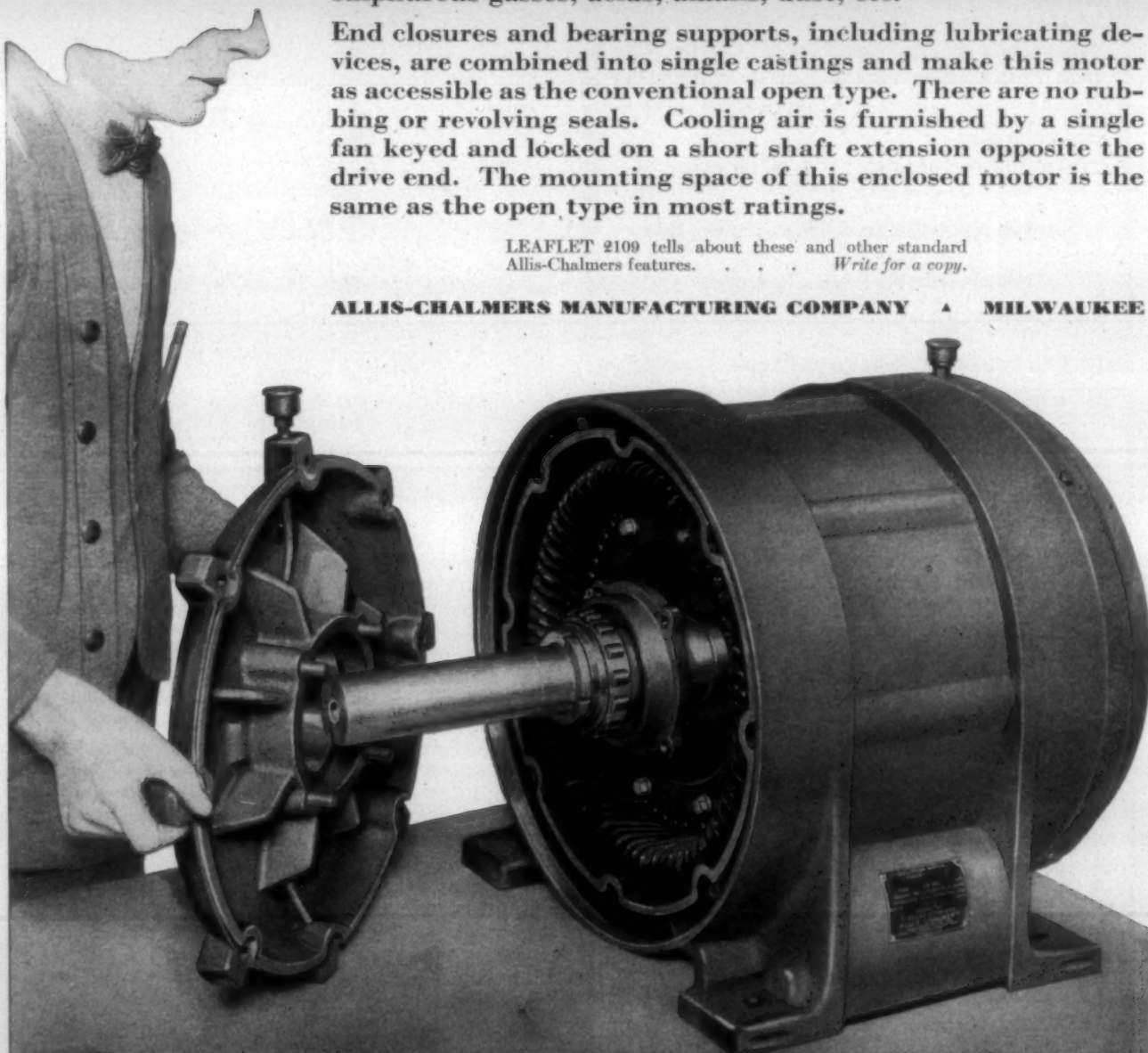
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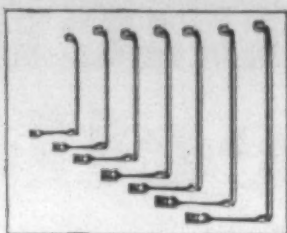
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Worn spindle tops cause uneven roving and broken pressors. We retop spindles by Electrically Butt Welding on the new tops. Put them through a straightening process that assures absolute accuracy. These repairs virtually make new spindles out of your old ones, and costs one-half the price of new ones.

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**Barber Manufacturing Company**  
Charlotte, N. C.

# Lowell Crayon Co.

## —Mill Crayons—

**Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Supply Houses

## One Bath Process Hosiery Dyeing

(Continued from Page 12)

ner, that seems to be augmented by the presence of alkalinity, reduced. The effect is most noticeable when the monel is new. The extent of the reduction varies with different dye machines, and in some instances varies from time to time in the same machine. The sulphocyanine silk blacks are notorious in this respect.

7. The word "reasonable" as applied to fastness lends itself as usual to as many interpretations as there are points of view. Some women do not think it unreasonable to expect the dyes in their stockings to remain unscathed by boiling soap solutions; and many merchants, being likewise uninterested in the merely technical difficulties of fastness, are inclined to take the same view. And on the other hand, some dyers and dye manufacturers think it no more than reasonable that the stockings should be washed in cold water with neutral soap, and preferably with a little salt in the water.

2—One bath hosiery dyeing—

These are the extremes. Most women wash their stockings with kitchen or toilet soap in water that is not too hot to put their hands in, and they are justified in expecting the dyes to hold. Some will not hold—notably certain silk yellows. These can be distinguished by comparative wash tests.

8. A good deal of latitude can be exercised regarding these last two points. There are not many hosiery dyes that do not dissolve very readily in boiling water, and the question of strength ought not to be consequential except when concerning a choice between dyes in which the other considerations that have been described are about balanced.

After good dyes have been selected and put to work, there is another difficulty to be met—the variations in shipments from the manufacturer. To accept a lot of dye that is off in tone or strength, is to invite confusion, unless the discrepancy is accurately judged and corrections for it made at once in every formula involved. It is well to order as large quantities as possible and to request the dye company to check them carefully against a mill sample.

Returning to the fourth problem, which is peculiar to one-bath dyeing—to standardize the degumming material, usually an oil, the best procedure is probably the same as that recommended for dyes; viz, to get the manufacturer to keep a mill sample and try to hold the silicate content of his shipments as close to it as possible. It is easy to make comparative checks in the mill laboratory with the same reagents used to test the water; i.e., phenolphthalein and sulphuric acid.

As to the idea that dyes applied in a degumming bath are not as fast as those applied in a subsequent bath, the writer is skeptical. There is only one fair test—to use the same dyes under the two conditions; and this test reveals no difference.

## Makes Tests on Sheets

Preliminary results of a service test of mill branded bed sheets are outlined in a report published by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

This report describes tentative conclusions in a study of bed sheets which is now being conducted in Grasslands Hospital under the supervision of the Associates for Government Service and the Laundryowners National Association with the cooperation of the Institute



and the Department of Welfare of Wechester County. It is the first test of its kind to be made in behalf of manufacturers and institutional consumers of cotton textiles.

Base upon the data compiled in a series of preliminary tests the principal observations are summarized as follows:

1. Specified dimensions of bed sheets are minimum dimensions.
2. In meeting these dimensions an excess of fifty square inches is commonly found. The excess in the width is usually greater than in the length.
3. Sheets are cut or torn with appreciable accuracy. The majority of the sheets submitted in this test varied not more than one inch in length before washing. The average variation was approximately three-quarters of an inch.
4. Bed sheets require but little finishing compound to give them "feel" and "body" and prevent wrinkles in handling. The amount of finishing compound averaged about 4 per cent of the weight of each sheet.
5. The majority of sheets exceeded the minimum strength specifications of such large users as departments of the Federal Government.
6. Strength tests showed that the selvage was some three or four times stronger than the body of the sheet.
7. In the first laundry tests made before the sheets were put in actual service, all sheets decreased in length and increased in width.

"Before these tests were made," the report states, "the laundry methods in the hospital were examined and modified to conform with the standard practices approved by the Laundryowners National Association. The sheets used in the test were then subject to five washings. After the first, third and fifth washing they were examined for any changes. A comparison of the data thus received showed that the greatest changes in dimensions occurred during the first washing. In subsequent washings it was noted that the tendency to increase in length became less apparent while the width still increased.

"The loss in area after the first washing amounted to about 4.5 per cent; after the fifth washing about 3.5 per cent. By actual measurement the sheets showed an average loss of seven inches in length and an average gain of two and one-third inches in width after the first five washings. Originally the sheets measured sixty-three inches in width by one hundred eight inches torn length.

"In accounting for the changes in dimension, it should be remembered that sheets as originally purchased have passed through manufacturing processes in which they tend to be stretched in length because the cloth is drawn from one operation to another.

"The tendency is a natural consequence of machine production. When the cloth is cut and finished to the designed size of bed sheets and then wet as it must be in the process of washing, the threads adapt themselves to a different conformation. In the process of laundering a flat work ironer is used and the selvage side of the sheet is fed into the machine first.

"Therefore, the changes which were observed after the first washing cannot technically be called shrinkage. On the contrary they represent an adjustment of the threads in both warp and filling which is bound to follow actual usage and laundering."

The twenty-four brands of sheets that are being used in this test were furnished by manufacturers of wide sheets who are members of the Institute.

*Will  
You  
Please  
Consider  
These  
Questions?*

Are you getting excessive shedding?

Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

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## Cotton Goods and the Purchasing Agent

(Continued from Page 9)

tion and distance from New York. During winter months three hours difference in time, summer months four hours different. At times events become quite interesting and happen suddenly; especially during falling prices. If you are well known and on the brokerage and commission company's list, when prices start to fall they often desire to reduce mill stocks, and thinking that you are so far away from the market, they will cut the price and offer goods at from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent a yard under New York prevailing prices.

In this way it does not affect the New York market. When this happens, the buyer should look around before stepping into the market. Sometimes the offer is attractive and you buy. Often without the buyer's knowledge, if he accepts these offers, he will find that he has purchased some second hand goods.

Second hand goods usually appear on a falling market. Sometimes the goods belong to some broker, who has bought it on speculation on his own account, or, some mill where a buyer has contracted for them for future shipment and wishes to sell to avoid further loss. The goods may be of inferior construction or quality although technically, within the specifications. I warn you against buying second hand goods, especially for shipment to the Pacific coast.

You are located so far from the mill that if the goods are not up to specification, you have little or no chance to get back your money or any part of it, depending upon the fairness of the seller. Nine times out of 10 the buyer gets the worst of any dispute.

## Raw Stock Dyeing of Cotton

(Continued from Page 14)

One of the important precautions to be observed in the dyeing of sulfur colors on raw cotton is to properly dissolve the dye. The amount of sodium sulfide used depends entirely upon the solubility of the dyestuff and the amount of soda ash usually used is from 2 to 5 per cent depending on the depth of shade desired. The dye, sulfide, and soda ash should be boiled well under the open steam pipe with constant stirring in one gallon of water for each pound of dye and then allowed to stand for 15 minutes. The actual temperature of this dissolving bath is from 195 to 200 deg. F. The dissolved dye is then added to the machine which should be at a temperature not lower than 110 deg. F. and gradually raised to the dyeing temperature, usually 190 deg. F., run for 15 to 30 minutes, adding the salt and continue running an additional 30 to 45 minutes. For very light shades it has been found advantageous to use a minimum of 1½ to 2 per cent sodium sulfide to secure more level dyeing, the excess sulfide retarding the color and preventing the bath from exhausting too quickly. Sulfur colors that are not completely dissolved are the cause of many bad batches in the circulating machines and are usually the cause of channeling. This, however, is not the only cause for channeling as an unevenly packed machine or the addition of the salt too rapidly may salt out the dyestuff, thus forming mud on the bottom or top, as the case may be. In most every case when the machine channels, an uneven dyeing is obtained and the blended mixture is duller and weaker than the level dyed batch.

Due to the more or less slow oxidation that takes place after dyeing cotton with sulfur colors, it has



been found advisable in many cases after the dyeing and washing operation to give the fibres a treatment of perborate of soda or bichromate of soda and acetic acid. The bichromate and acetic acid after-treatment is better for blacks while the perborate of soda is preferable for other colors. This after-treatment develops the color practically to its permanent shade enabling the shade to be passed on without fear of future change before it goes to the card room. For this after-treatment 1 per cent of perborate is added to the machine, heated gradually to 180 deg. F. and run a few minutes. Perborate of soda is especially suggested for the after-treatment of sulfur blues as it brightens the shade considerably. Its use is not, however, advised for sulfur bordeaux and sulfur greens since they oxidize very readily and are stripped to some extent with perborate.

Vat colors are usually dyed in the circulating machine although some have been dyed with splendid results in the revolving machine. This was accomplished by making a mechanical mixture of the dye paste and the required amount of caustic soda, which, having been dissolved and well diluted, was added to the machine cold and the temperature brought up to that required for the reduction of the color. After running at this temperature for 15 minutes the hydrosulfite was then added and the operation continued for another 30 minutes. This same general procedure has been used in the circulating machine with good results but the practicability of these methods, with all the different classes of vat colors, have not as yet been demonstrated to the writer. The general method of dyeing vat colors is to wet-out the cotton in a circulating machine by the boiling-out process, or by the use of some good wetting-out agent, springing the bath with a little caustic soda and hydrosulfite, then adding the dye which has already been reduced with the proper amounts of caustic soda and hydrosulfite and running at the required temperature for about one hour. Salt is used for those colors that are difficult to exhaust. After thoroughly washing a treatment of perborate of soda is usually given to completely oxidize the color.

The boiling out of the cotton is far more necessary in the dyeing of vat colors than in any other class. The use of soluble oil is of great assistance and in many cases may make boiling out unnecessary. Its use in the dyeing of vat colors improves the penetration and it seems that its presence assists in the washing out of the caustic soda the caustic keeping the oil alkaline, causes the oil to be washed out more easily. The use of 1 to 2 per cent of glue is usually necessary for light shades and those colors that have a very great affinity for the fibre. It is a good practice to dissolve the glue and add it to the machine before the dye is added so as to give it sufficient time to become thoroughly mixed with the water.

The following practical formula gives good results in the dyeing of basic colors of this depth of shade on cotton rawstock in the circulating machine:

Boil for 1½ hours with 3 per cent tannic acid, wash cold and run cold 1 hour with 1 per cent tartar emetic, wash cold. Dissolve:

0.50 per cent National Methylene Blue 2B

1.00 per cent Alum

0.50 per cent Acetic Acid 28 per cent

together in 15 gallons of water at 180 deg. F. Add to the machine and run cold for 1 hour, heat to 140 deg. F. and run 1 hour more, wash. For heavier or lighter shades the amounts of chemicals used would be changed accordingly.—Dyestuffs.



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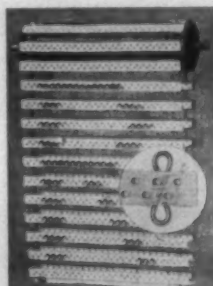
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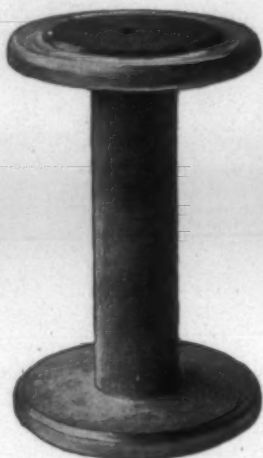
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## Accident Causes

By Sydney Ingham, Vice-president, Textile Section,  
National Safety Council

What is the cause of an industrial accident? An actual case is cited. An employee packing tubes of yarn into a burlap bag sustained a fractured metacarpal of the right thumb. The fracture resulted from pressure; the workman had put his whole weight on his thumb and fingers in an attempt to push a tube into place. What caused the accident?

The foreman reported, "The accident was caused by the man's trying to force the package into the bale, something had to give, and his thumb was sprained."

The doctor pronounced, "Traumatic fracture distal end of metacarpal, right thumb; cause excess pressure."

The injured man argued, "The bag was too small."

The safety engineer asked, "Why did you use it?" To which the man replied, after some questioning, that he figured he could save time by trying to force the package into the bale rather than to unpack and do the work over in a proper size bale.

So the safety engineer said, "One of the causes was the desire of the injured man to save time—a mistake of judgment."

### Further Investigation

Further investigation showed that the bags had not been inspected for size by the supply department; that there had been several complaints to the foreman of the department where the injury happened about "small bags." The supply department knew that some of the bags were small because of complaints, but, rather than stand the expense of sorting and scrapping some of this stock, it passed the bags on to the manufacturing departments.

With this information at hand the cause of the accident was determined as being charged to supply department, for working off material unsuited to the job. Contributing causes were: improper or insufficient supervision on the part of the foreman, who had knowledge when the first complaint was made; and the mistake of judgment on the part of the injured man. In this case the worker was a new man who did not speak English fluently. Therefore, the supervision in his case should have been closer.

Summarized we have: Injury: Fractured metacarpal-right thumb, excess pressure at end. Cause: material unsuited for work; blame, supply department. Contributing cause: Improper supervision and instruction; blame, foreman. Poor judgment on worker's part; blame, workman.

As we analyze for causes we must have a practical objective. This is not always so easy as it would appear at first thought. When we try to ascertain what was the cause of any given event, we must look to the antecedent happenings which combined to produce the event. As we examine the cause of each antecedent happening, the inquiry becomes a very broad one. The further back we trace the influences, the greater become the ramifications, until we are lost in a maze of bewilderment.

### Adopt a Standard

We are somewhat interested in reversing the process and trying to find out the results of the accident. Here, we likewise find that so many factors join with it that it soon becomes only one of a vast number of causes.



Thus, while the logician may say that the cause of an event is "the sum of all its antecedents," or that, an "act is the cause of all events to which its influence can be traced," we in fixing responsibility must adopt some more limited and some more definite standard. Otherwise there would be no end to our efforts to correct conditions.

We must, therefore, account for the accident only by its substantial cause or causes. How can we determine what causes are not remote? Several tests are suggested. If the accident would not have happened "but for" the act then the act is the cause, but this rule fails to discriminate as to the importance of the various factors co-operating as causes, and is not sufficient by itself. If I suffer an injury because my apron was caught on a revolving set screw, I would not have been injured "but for" the fact that I was wearing an apron. Now an apron may be the proper kind of garment to wear on my job. The cause is beyond my apron. We go back to the set screw and we are told that a hollow head set screw will not hold in the place where the one involved in the accident is located. The act of putting in the projecting set screw was not wrong, from our point of view, but why was it not enclosed? We have arrived at an efficient cause of the accident. Whose responsibility is it to see that set screws are enclosed? Find the answer to that question and the responsibility for the accident is fixed. Enclose the set screw and the cause of the accident is removed.

The general tendency is to look no further than the last wrong doer to place responsibility. This may be correct as a mere rule of thumb, but it cannot be used as a discriminating test to decide the cause of an accident, for it is possible that the act of the last wrong doer is so remote as to have entirely spent its force.

If I pile material in my aisle in an unsafe manner and the truck operator coming down the aisle drives carelessly so as to catch a wheel on a projecting box, causing the pile to fall over on Jones, who works next to me, I am responsible, though the driver is the last wrong doer. He is also responsible, for his negligent driving was the efficient cause that resulted in the accident. There is a collateral element in the mixture that made up the accident and that is a slip-up in supervision. Someone in authority should have detected my faulty pile of boxes.

**Burlington, N. C.**—A crew of workmen began renovations and an addition to building to house the newest project announced for Burlington, a large and modern mercerizing plant, one of the seven largest in the country. The plant will be in operation in 60 days, it is hoped.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York. — The cotton goods markets continued generally quiet during the week, only a moderate amount of business being done. In the gray goods division, print cloths sales were sold mainly for June and July delivery. A good deal of business was offered for August and September delivery, but most of it was declined on account of the low prices offered.

Heavy goods for the automotive and other manufacturing trades sold only in small amounts and some price weakness was apparent in prices. There were moderate sales of sheets and pillow cases for delivery during the next few months.

Reports of a more substantial business in fancy shirtings than has been done in a period of several weeks were current in fine goods market. Both Eastern and Southern mills, it appeared, were participating in this business which quietly gained and was not generally known through the market. Otherwise fine goods markets continued at an unchanged pace with limited demand for scattered types of goods, principally for ready ed moved.

Trading in coarse yarn goods and in print cloths was lighter at the week-end. Prices ruled steady and firm, with very little change, and with no success reported either in shading the market or obtaining goods for late deliveries at the slight premiums bid. Sales of print cloths were made at the full market, principally for June and July, with mills unwilling to consider August deliveries. In sheetings trading was lighter than was the case earlier in the week. Prices showed no change.

At the new low prices, some buyers have taken fair quantities of combed 128x68 broadcloths, although the interest has not been at all general. One of the very good makes was mentioned in this connection at 15½ cents, with quite a few thousand pieces of goods reported.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10¾
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 -23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — General conditions in the yarn market showed some improvement last week. There was slightly more business put through, although the total volume of sales was small. The price situation was firmer and a number of spinners withdrew from the market. Repeated attempts to get yarns at concessions were made but in only a few instances was yarn reported sold under the market.

Most sales ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds, with a few inquiries covering larger lots. While prices were firmer they were still on a very unsatisfactory basis. There is a general sentiment in the market here that curtailment is necessary and the trade is hopeful that spinners will make a reduction in working hours. There are reports that the mill will close for two weeks in July and it is believed here that such a program would have a materially strengthening effect upon the market.

Buyers who have been relying on the cotton price decline of last week to force sellers and their spinners to make additional concessions are reported to have had little success, and some low priced inquiries are said to have been turned into orders at slightly better prices than buyers originally were prepared to pay.

Both single and ply combed yarns are stated to be firm, with spinners' representatives looking for continued quiet for a few weeks, but with the possibility that fresh buying may be hastened should a price advance be announced.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	36½	20s	49½
22s	37	30s	56
24s	38	38s	58
26s	39½	40s	58½
30s		50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns		40s	56
In Skeins		50s	62½
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	60s	71
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	70s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½		
Same warps	33½		

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Wanted: To know where Alice P. Dixon can be located, was last heard of in Durham, N. C., about eight years ago. Any information will be greatly appreciated, very important business. Please communicate with Mr. C. L. Aultice, 1556 Gordon St., Lynchburg, Va.

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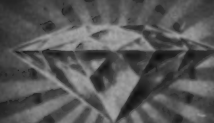
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Possessing also extreme fastness to washing and light, Leucosol Blue CL Paste will prove to be a very important and very valuable color because of its resultant fastness to wear, which is in reality but the successive exposure to these three factors. It also ranks with the best of the anthraquinone vat colors in all other fastness properties.

Leucosol Blue CL Paste is greener in shade than Leucosol Blue G Paste, the most recent addition to this series of printing colors, which are marketed under the trade name of Leucosols.

Being prepared especially for the printing trade, it is grit free and, like the other members of this group of colors, it is non-foaming and extremely homogeneous so that it does not settle out. As it is non-drying, Leucosol Blue CL Paste does not form crusts in the barrels. This uniformity avoids the possibility of variations in the strengths of the printing pastes and the formation of hard particles of dyestuffs which have a tendency to mar the rollers.

**ACID DYESTUFFS ON WOOL AND SILK WEAVES**

Acid dyestuffs on wool and silk weaves brings an illustration of 32 acid—and cloth fast dyestuffs, which color both threads evenly, as well as 12 dyestuffs, which reserve silk. For the uniform coloring 3 different methods are recommended, whereby use is made of the established fact that, in weak acid baths with higher temperature, wool draws stronger than silk. For reserving the silk, two further methods are recommended. To produce pure white effects, an after treatment with ammonium-acetic acid is prescribed the second time.

**EXPORTS OF COTTON WEARING APPAREL**

Exports of cotton wearing apparel during the first quarter of 1929 increased 18.1 per cent over exports for the corresponding period of 1928, according to an analysis of preliminary statistics of the Department of Commerce which has just been made by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

This increase in exports of cotton wearing apparel represents an even larger gain for this trade, the increase in exports of all kinds of wearing apparel during the first quarter amounting to 14.6 per cent in value. Total value of exports of wearing apparel during the first three months of 1929 was \$5,232,714, of which more than one-fourth or \$1,318,093 represents the value of exports of cotton wearing apparel.

In every item, except collars and cuffs, sharp increases in the value of cotton apparel exports were recorded. Shipments of overalls, breeches and pants to foreign countries amounted to 10,807 dozen in the first three months of 1929, as compared with 5,665 dozen in the first quarter of 1928. Exports of cotton shirts in the first quarter of 1929 amounted to 55,658 dozen as compared with 40,685 in the corresponding period of 1928.



## AKRON

### Leather Belting

*Most Economical*

Once Tried  
Always Specified



## The Akron Belting Co.

Akron, Ohio



"Where Quality Counts"

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Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

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*Textile Chemicals  
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The result of 20 years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Age 24. Experienced of running small weave room, plain or Good second hand in large mill. Capable fancy weaves. Draper or C. K. looms. Best references. No. 5616.

WANT position as master mechanic, electrician or both. Experienced and can give the best of references. No. 5617.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Age 40. Graduate I. C. S. complete course. Good morals, loyal and honest. Best of references. No. 5618.

WANT position as electrician. 18 years experience on all types of motors, and generators, A. C. & D. C. and all electric equipment in general. Best references. No. 5619.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Made government cloth five years. Four years with Draper Corp. Experienced on drills, twills, shade cloth, volles, pongee, lenos napkins, table damask, bedspreads, etc. Age 39. References. No. 5620.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Plain white work preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5621.

WANT position as general superintendent, or superintendent in large mill. Prefer plain white work. 22 years with same mills. Age 50, best references. No. 5622.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner. Plain weaving or yarn mill. 12 years overseer spinning. Graduate complete course in cotton. Familiar with multiple or extended system. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or Tennessee. Three years on present job. No. 5623.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced faithful, efficient, loyal. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5624.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or as second hand carding or spinning, in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. 10 years experience. Good references. No. 5625.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Superintendent of a twine mill for three years, that has closed down. Always get good production at low cost. Former employers will recommend me. No. 5626.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience as master mechanic and electrician. Can change on short notice. No. 5627.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. 15 years experience on plain and dobby weaves, some experience on jacquard weaves. Best references. No. 5628.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

WANT position as warp-tying-in man. Eleven years experience on silks, and cotton, any kind of work or looms, including jacquards. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5630.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Ten years experience—six years on fancies. High school education, and the very best of references. No. 5631.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and well qualified. I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5633.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 40. 12 years experience. Best references as to character and efficiency. No. 5634.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. Now employed. Six years successful record as overseer. No. 5635.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My hobby—topnotch production with low per cent seconds and cost. Experienced on all classes cotton, silk and rayon, except jacquard weaves. No. 5636.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. 15 years experience. Five years as designer. No. 5637.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Will go anywhere. No. 5638.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or as superintendent small plain mill. On present job three years. Good references. No. 5639.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. Long experience and best references. No. 5640.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

## INDUSTRIAL PLANT TO START IN JULY

Covington, Va. — The \$6,000,000 plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation here is rapidly nearing completion, according to officials of the company. It is expected that the manufacture of yarn will start toward the end of July. The new plant will swing into full operation probably in December, they said, when there will be approximately 1,800 employees at work.

A skeleton force will commence operations this summer. It will be gradually increased as the workers are trained in the technical phase of rayon manufacture. The new plant has been under construction since September of last year.

## PROGRESS IN MEERCHANDISING CHACELON

Rufus W. Scott, chairman of the board of the American Chatillon Corporation, announced that James S. Brownson, a well known and experienced textile man, will represent the Chatillon Company in New York and adjacent districts in introducing Chacelon the company's new acetate rayon yarn. Mr. Scott further announced that plans for merchandising Chacelon are progressing rapidly, and that a new selling office in charge of Joseph R. Morton has just been opened in the Greensboro Band and Trust Building at Greensboro, N. C. Reports from Rome, Ga., state that quick progress is being made at the American Chatillon Corporation's big plant. The daily production of the new acetate yarn Chacelon is now 1000 pounds and is increasing rapidly. By the first of July the daily production will be 2500 pounds of Chacelon and by October first the capacity of 7000 pounds daily for the present unit will be reached. The production of the American Chatillon Corporation's fine filament viscose will begin on June 25 and before the end of the year full viscose capacity production of 1200 pounds daily will be reached.

Construction work in the additional 438 new brick houses for the Chatillon Company's mill village has begun and the houses are being pushed to completion to accommodate the growing number of workers at the Chatillon Company's plant. The contract calls for the completion of these houses within the next few months. Then there will be 571 houses ready for workers.



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All Wool Slasher Cloth

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reveal the condition of fibres treated  
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and the reason for their better ap-  
pearance and texture.



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FIG. 20  
Oblong Basket

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Patent Steel Frame  
Canvas Mill Baskets

Have established an enviable reputation  
among mill men for economy and uniformly  
satisfactory service.

Made oblong, square or round, with or with-  
out taper. Some are perforated for steaming,  
others mounted on sturdy thread-guard cast-  
ers. All are perfectly smooth inside.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**

*Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

# Meeting the Demand for Quality



Full information will be gladly sent on request to mill executives who would like to know more about the Stafford automatic loom and the service it is rendering to the textile industry.

To meet the new competition which demands constantly improved quality you must have the proper equipment.

A genuine demand for the product of your mill can be created if the quality of your cloth is superior to your competitor's. Stafford automatic looms, without a doubt, produce cloth unsurpassed in quality at a cost that meets the keenest competition.

Numerous prominent mills noted for the quality of their woven product have found in the Stafford automatic loom the answer to the problem of weaving automatically goods of the finest quality. Eloquent testimony as to the soundness of their choice is found in the continued repeat installations which have followed.

Remember this: the Stafford loom is particularly easy to operate. All parts are handy for the fixer (an aid to low maintenance cost) and they will stand the gaff of constant operation because they are built well.

We would like to co-operate with you, tell you where our looms may be seen in operation, and in any other way demonstrate our desire to serve and our ability to help you.

## THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Automatic Looms and other Weaving Machinery*

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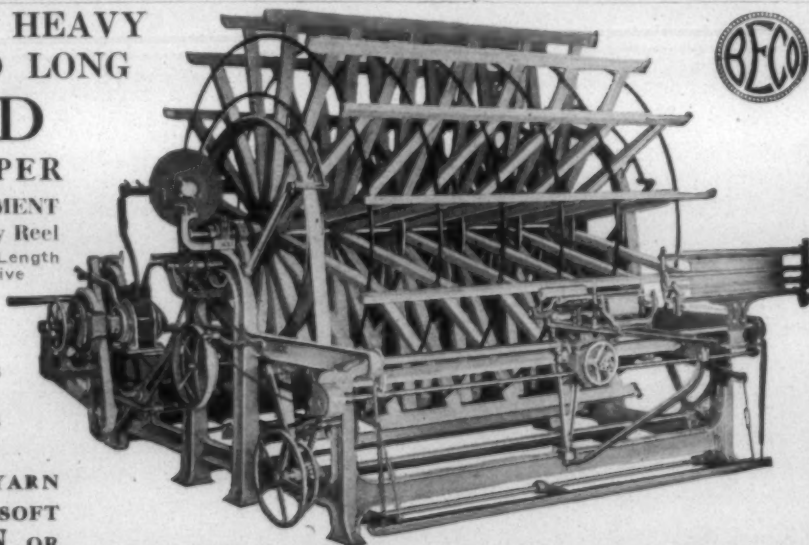
### EASTWOOD HORIZONTAL WARPERS

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Automatic Stop Motion—controls the Length  
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EQUALIZED BRAKE ATTACHMENT  
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SPECIAL TYPE ELEVATION IRONS  
Two inch Elevation where necessary  
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HEAVY WARPS

RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN  
SILK—HARD OR SOFT  
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MERCERIZED YARN



The EASTWOOD HEAVY TYPE Warper designed for RAYON with DIRECT MOTOR DRIVE on Beaming Head, TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL DRIVE and ROLLER BEARING WARPING CARRIAGE

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IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY



# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1929

### *News of the Mill Villages*

#### GREENVILLE, ALA.

##### Alabama Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were all so sorry to hear of your illness and glad that you are able to be "back on the job." We are glad you got mad, Aunt Becky. We are still running full time and hope to keep it up all summer. I understand that our production is good. The work is running good; Mr. F. H. Johnson, overseer, told the writer today it would get better; don't see how it can.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Funderburk motored to Opp, the guests of her sister, Mrs. U. G. Creel.

Mr. Abe Hawks and son, James, were in Opp last Sunday.

Our master mechanic, Mr. Archie Taylor, was on the sick list last week; glad to see him out again.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Funderburk were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pews this afternoon.

Yes, "Dutch," you do know Mr. D. K. Dunn; he was overseer of carding for Mr. "S. M. Arrington."

Aunt Becky, we all enjoy the Home Section so much, also the Textile Bulletin.

JUST GREENVILLE.

#### STARKVILLE, MISS.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been reading and enjoying your Home Section and would like for you to know that we are on the map.

This is a nice village though it is small; we think this a good place to be, because we all know each other and are all satisfied and happy. Our mill is running full time and I understand production is good.

A revival meeting will begin at this place the first Sunday in June. Brother Carroll Kitchen is pastor of our church; we have a fine Sunday school.

Our superintendent, Mr. F. R. Smith, is one of the best of men.

Our overseers are: Mr. E. G. Nason, weaving; Mr. R. L. Phillips, carding; Mr. Jesse Davis, spinning; Mr. J. F. Peaks, cloth room; Mr. E. L. Tomblin, master mechanic. All are fine men to work for.

Aunt Becky, I hope you find space for this and we promise not to write again in ever so long.

JUST STARKVILLE.

#### ORANGEBURG, S. C.

##### Santee Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Fogel, who has been ill for quite a while, is reported better.

Mrs. Logan, after a few days of illness, is back at work.

Mr. and Mrs. Roden and Mrs. Weeks and two daughters, Misses Leona and Merle Weeks, all from Langley, S. C., were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Frye. Mrs. Roden and Mrs. Weeks are remaining over for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Collins and daughters, Lena and Inez, were visitors in Bamberg recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete New, of Bamberg, were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Mr. H. F. Harrill, of Charlotte, N. C., was a visitor in Orangeburg last week.

Rev. Mr. Halford, of the Second Baptist church, is holding a revival meeting here this week and next.

JUST ALMA.

#### DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

##### Beaver-Lois Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is moving along nicely here; very little sickness and plenty of shows.

Our superintendent, Mr. T. W. Haddle, is back with us after spending last week with Mr. H. C. Dresser and visiting the other mills in

N. C. and S. C., which are under the management of Mr. H. C. Dresser.

Our new card grinder is Mr. A. F. Loveless from Carrollton, and a mighty good man; we gladly welcome him to our community.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cheek motored to Cleveland to visit Mr. W. A. Nix, where Mrs. Nora is to spend the week-end. We hope for her a pleasant visit.

Mr. Sam Cain and Mr. Grady Cole motored to Villa Rica to see Mr. Cleve Cole, who is very sick.

The stork visited our community and left to Mr. and Mrs. Will Haney a fine girl.

C. J. L.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

If any strike leaders come to Merrimack we will ride them out on a rail.

Sergeant Sammie Baker and Jackie Baker both won their fights at a boxing show sponsored by the American Legion; we had a distinguished visitor the past week—Aunt Becky—and she enjoyed the fight as did her escort.

The all-star ball club lost to Dallas Saturday, 3 to 1.

The stork was active the past week: Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McBride, a girl; to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Echols, a boy; Mr. and Mrs. Bertha Browning, a girl; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Swain, a boy; Mr. and Mrs. Wade Harris, a girl; Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lehman, a boy; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Clark, a girl.

Glad to report Mrs. Rosa Major's little boy getting along nicely after an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Robertson is on the sick list. Sorry to report the death of Orville Baker.

The independent ball team of Merrimack defeated Wilson Dam Saturday, 18 to 3; the All Stars defeated Lincoln Mill, 16 to 0.

LEARNING MORE.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### WHERE IS ED GILBERT?

On January 6th, Ed. Gilbert, loom fixer, left his home in Greensboro, N. C., for Mooresville, N. C., and was to let his wife hear from him as soon as he went to work.

His wife is troubled, anxious and puzzled. Says he has always been so good to his family and she can't imagine what has happened. If any overseer knows of him, please write to her.

Ed Gilbert is 34, height, 5 feet 9 inches, weight 225, light hair, blue eyes, clean shaven; and is a jacquard loom fixer. Was wearing gray suit when he left home. His wife's present address is Mrs. Ed Gilbert, Box 97, Cordova, N. C.

### DOWN IN ALABAMA.

#### Avondale Mills, Birmingham.

After 12 years, I had looked forward to my visit here with great pleasure, and especially to seeing Mr. Donald Comer, president and treasurer, and Mr. Z. H. Mangum, general superintendent, of all the Avondale Mills. Both were away, much to my regret, but I was treated royally by everyone, and had a great time with Miss Kathryn Malone, the wide-awake supervisor of community work.

It doesn't seem possible that so much could be accomplished in 12 years. A large and handsomely furnished community building; home for nurses and teachers; a modernly equipped and well attended kindergarten and nursery, looked after by capable and efficient teachers and nurses; an ice plant and laundry; beautiful, modern and well kept homes; green hedges and flowers galore. Not an ugly spot anywhere.

Mr. Donald Comer is one of the best loved mill officials in the South. He is happiest when contributing to the happiness and well being of his employees, and has the sincere friendship of each and all. "He's the best man in the world," they assert confidently. "He'll do anything possible, to help us get a good start. Why he has Miss Malone to completely furnish a home for newly married couples, and lets them pay for the furnishings in small installments. He gets the stuff cheaper than they can, and gives them the advantage of the savings. Do you know any other man who does that?" they asked; and, I had to admit that I didn't! There's a lot done for people of the Avondale Mills that isn't done elsewhere.

Some mill officials who do not carry on any community work, say

they prefer to "put it in the pay envelope, and let the employees spend it as they please." But after careful investigation, very little difference will be found in the pay.

Mr. Craig Smith, assistant vice-president, confessed to using articles from the Home Section, for their community paper, and promised to send us that paper so we could do some copying too; and here's warning him, "he'd better keep that promise."

His friends at Gibsonville, N. C., will be pleased to know that Mr. (Carl) C. L. Mangum, is now superintendent of the Avondale Mills at Birmingham. I had the pleasure of being in his beautiful home on Roebuck Heights. Mrs. Mangum is as "young as ever" but Mr. Carl is at present a "Toothless Tom," and consumes great quantities of soup. However, he says "No more soup, as long as he lives" after he gets a new set of ivories.

This Mill has something entirely new—a coal pulverizing apparatus—that blows the pulverized coal into the furnace; this system eliminates all soot and smoke, and saves lots of coal.

#### Overseers.

W. E. Cochran, carder, C. T. Harris; second hand; Arthur Pyle, spinner, J. E. Morris, second hand; J. D. Moon, weaver, Frank Weston, second hand; R. E. Gilmore, cloth room, R. M. Threadgill, second hand; Boyce Mangum, warp preparation and dyeing; W. A. Duneven, master mechanic; Dewey Burks, electrician.

Miss Mildred Farris, secretary to Mr. Donald Comer.

**Strowd-Holcomb Cotton Mills, Inc.**  
This mill is a new addition to Birmingham.

Mr. W. L. Phillips, superintendent, was truly surprised when Mr. C. L. Mangum and I entered his office. I hadn't seen him since I caught him flirting with his wife, in Asheville, last summer (she had on a new dress, the lights were dim, and he didn't know her. She sure played a trick on him.)

The Strowd-Holcomb is in a class all alone. It has no village, and people come from every direction in cars, to their work. It is a truly nice plant.

H. H. Holcomb is vice-president and general manager; W. L. Phillips, superintendent, assisted by W. M. Johnson.

J. L. Barwell is overseer carding, assisted at night by H. D. Boone; John Byrd, overseer spinning, assisted by J. P. Hopwood; T. H. Barrett, overseer weaving, assisted by W. T. Phillips; R. L. Baughcum, cloth room, assisted by W. L.

Moore; H. E. Davis, spooling and warping, assisted by W. B. Gregg; W. A. Duke, master mechanic.

Superintendent and Mrs. Phillips live in a wonderfully beautiful home in "Norwood" section, which is one of Birmingham's most exclusive suburbs. Mr. Phillips took me home with him for lunch, and I enjoyed the short visit very much.

#### Avondale Mills in Sylacauga, Ala.

Disappointed again! Mr. B. B. Comer, Jr., vice-president and manager, was gone. When I saw him last he was a bachelor, but he now has "something running around the house besides the fence," I learn. But, if he had been at home, I couldn't have had a more cordial reception than was extended by Superintendent E. S. Dunn and his assistant, Mr. B. B. Scott. The office force, and every overseer, too, gave me a warm welcome, and everyone assisted me in every possible way, and heaped favors and courtesies on me unstintingly.

Sylacauga—especially "Mignon"—the mill village—has kept in the front ranks of progress, accomplishing the almost unbelievable in improvements. I can never even begin to tell of the wonders I saw here, or was told about by eager and patriotic employees, who declare that Mr. B. B. Comer is the best of them all, and that they, Messrs. Gunn, Scott and each overseer, are the champions of the world in their lines.

It does one's soul good to mix with such fine and loyal people. They make good wages, live well, own automobiles and flivvers, have every advantage in the world spiritually, socially, educationally and financially. They are well off, and are intelligent enough to know it.

Everything is here that is at the Avondale Mills in Birmingham, with the advantage of plenty of room for larger developments and greater activities.

There's a new warehouse eight stories high.

A dairy with 150 cows, with J. E. Riley in charge.

A poultry farm, with W. T. Polard in charge, where we saw around 18,000 White Leghorn chickens—the most we've ever seen in one place.

Mill operatives get milk and eggs as much as they want, at modest prices; the surplus is sold outside.

"Walco" is a new development—property recently acquired from a large lumber concern—and is being transformed into a lovely village by the Comers. Walco Hotel is one of the nicest in Sylacauga—most likely the nicest. I didn't see the others.



Mrs. Pearl Phillips, a wonderfully efficient lady, is in charge, and knows how to make her guests "feel at home."

There are absolutely miles of pretty evergreen hedges, flowers and lawns everywhere, and all kept in first class condition.

#### Mignon Band.

The Mignon Band has nearly 100 members, and with striking uniforms and fine instruments, is the pride and admiration of the entire town. All that is attempted by the Corners is brought to perfection; there's nothing cheap about them. It's a pity that a lot of mills don't try to pattern after them.

#### Eva Jane Mill.

I. A. Sprayberry, overseer carding; W. M. Trussell, second hand; W. J. Carroll, overseer spinning; D. E. Phillips, second hand; O. A. Baker, overseer spooling, slashing and warping, with W. S. Jones, second hand; R. L. Burriss, overseer weaving, with A. J. Ivey, W. T. Bush and T. J. McCrary, second hands.

M. J. Batts, overseer cloth room, J. W. Gilmore, second hand.

#### Sallie B Mill, No. 1 and No. 2.

W. H. Carter, carder; W. H. Dale, second hand, and W. F. Hay, card grinder No. 2; Arch Hulse, second hand at night; T. W. Epperson, card grinder in No. 1, and J. L. Greenwell, section hand No. 1; W. F. Hayes, opening and picking, assisted by Davis Craddock.

T. D. D. Craddock, overseer spinning No. 1 and No. 2; C. A. Horton, second hand, M. C. Walker, at night. R. C. Songster, second hand in roping department.

"Sallie B" makes supplies for the

#### Blanket Mill.

This mill has the most wonderful ventilating system which keeps the mill cool and the air moist. The work runs absolutely perfect.

J. C. Tapley, overseer blanket weaving, is one live wire; A. M. Bates is overseer the cloth room, assisted by C. M. Coleman; A. M. Heacock is second hand in papping; T. G. Mungall is dyer; and, believe me, he has a nice up-to-date dye plant.

Really, I don't believe I've gotten around, but this is all I can say at this time. Will have to leave a little space for other folks.

These good people honored me with a nice long list of subscriptions and we hope that we shall have some news from there for the Home Section, real often.

#### EGAN, GA.

#### Piedmont Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The low demand for yarn and duck has not affected our mills any the past year, but part of the night line has been stopped for some time. We plan to have the entire

plant in operation, day and night, within the next few weeks.

Mr. Tift has purchased fourteen cards from the Atco Mills, and is preparing to install them soon.

A general meeting for all who were responsible for any part of the mill was held in the community house Friday, May 24th, at 8 p. m.

We appreciate the barbecue which was given to us by the mill. A great talk was made by our superintendent, Mr. C. B. Lanier; afterward Mr. Chapman, our secretary, repeated several good jokes. We expect to have a meeting every month.

Lightning struck a wire in the picker room late Sunday afternoon and the sparks flying from the wire caught 40 caps and totally destroyed them.

Marion Smith School was out May 29th. Everybody is glad to see vacation again.

The graduating class presented the play, "No Victory Without Labor," Thursday night.

Mr. Bass, of Fairburn, Ga., made a talk to the class. Miss Parker delivered the certificates. There were 22 graduates. A large crowd attended.

Mrs. Geo. Haire has as her guest her sister and family, from Pelham, this week.

ROSE.

#### OPP, ALA.

#### Opp Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. Waters has returned from New Orleans, where she was visiting relatives.

We have been having a Holiness meeting for the past two weeks.

One of our friends, Mr. Hudson, is in the Florida hospital in a serious condition.

#### Micolas.

Hark! Listen at the wedding bells ringing for the June brides and grooms! Miss Vera Sexton and Miss Verla Sexton married some out-of-town men whom we do not know.

Miss Maude Steele and Mr. Rain-gow were married Sunday. Miss Jewel Pelham also married an out-of-town man whom we do not know.

Mr. W. A. Smith has purchased a Whippet.

Mr. Sam Middleton and family have moved to Ozark, Ala.

Mr. Hamrick's family is moving here this week.

Mr. Noah Brown and family are moving to Cool Springs.

Mr. Ed Harden, of Mobile, visited Opp Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton and son, Luther, spent the week-end in Albany, Ga.

Mrs. Una Fay King and two sons are visiting her parents at Elba, Ala.

Mr. Wilmer Spear recently lost a thumb in the mill while working.

Mr. R. V. Harrelson has purchased a new Ford.

BROWN EYES.

#### CRAWFORD, GA.

#### Crawford Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time day and night with plenty of orders and everybody seems to be satisfied. We have a pretty little village to live in with all the flowers beginning to bloom and plenty of shade trees to keep us cool.

Misses Mattie and Bessie Looney have been confined at home for more than two weeks with sciatica rheumatism but are improving at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tart gave an ice cream festival and party at their home Saturday night.

Mr. L. W. McElmurray, prominent clerk in the cloth room, has purchased a flivver and we are all wondering which girl will give him parking space at her front door.

Our mill here is making several improvements and adding new machinery, which will make it more up-to-date and give employment to a good many more people.

Mr. C. P. Major, our good old night watchman, has been confined to his bed for several days, but we hope to have him with us before long.

SALLY LEA.

#### WACO, TEXAS.

#### C. R. Miller Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

In compliance with the wishes of your Mr. W. H. Still, who paid us a very friendly visit today, I shall take advantage of an idle moment, a lazy posture and an imaginative (?) mood and make my debut into the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

I have been reading the Southern Textile Bulletin for some time, along with the Home Section, and I can truthfully say that it is a splendid textile paper. Although I am no connoisseur on textile literature.

I shall not crowd my first letter by giving a detailed description of our plants, and other interesting things about the mill; but will give you a few high points and write you from time to time about our organization.

The Miller Cotton Mills are located in the most beautiful town in Central Texas—Waco! We have approximately 10,000 spindles and make a high grade of denims. Our superintendent is Mr. Hugh S. Clarke's one of the South's most outstanding textile men. He is president of the Texas Textile Association, which is affiliated with the Southern Textile Association; and the fourteenth annual meeting

of the Texas Association will be held in Waco today and tomorrow. Your Mr. Still is planning to attend the meeting, where he will have an opportunity to meet and mingle with Texas textile leaders and others. We were pleased to have him visit us today and trust he will not forget to call on us when he is again in Texas.

We have a beautiful, well kept yard, and have reason to be proud of the variety of flowers we have blooming. Our fish pond is an added attraction, with its many gold fish, salamanders, Japanese turtles and pretty green frogs. I know you can't conceive of frogs being pretty—but you can make a trip to Texas and see ours if you have any doubts. We also have a variety of water lilies in bloom. I took Mr. Still out to see the pool, so I know that he will certify to the truthfulness of my adjectives. K. K. K.

(I knew our Mr. Still would get into something in Texas, and law-say me! it seems he has fallen into the hands of the "K. K. K."—Aunt Becky.)

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

##### Kershaw Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our little town has not been represented lately, as our correspondent is in a hospital in Atlanta for eye treatment; so, I hope you won't mind if I send in the news until he returns.

The company is making lots of improvements here now; the superintendent, Mr. Bruce Baker, is having his house painted and they have started painting the employees' houses; it certainly does improve the looks of the village.

Our ball club shut Fort Mill out in a good game last Saturday, the score being 6 to 0. We hope to better the score Saturday when we return the game. Our club is doing fine this year and we are sure proud of them.

Mr. and Mrs. James McInville and little son, of Clinton, spent the week-end here with relatives.

Mrs. Edgar Twitty and children are spending a couple of weeks in Charlotte, visiting Mrs. Twitty's mother.

Messrs. Oscar Twitty and Arthur Adams motored to Charlotte Tuesday to witness the ball game.

We had two deaths to sadden our community this week. Mrs. Robinson, mother of Mr. Sam Robinson, died Sunday night. Although Mrs. Robinson had been in ill health for some time, her death was a shock to all. Besides the children surviving Mrs. Robinson here, are two sons from Ohio who came for the funeral.

Miss Annie Lee Holley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Holley, was buried at Mt. Pisgah Sunday after

an illness of only three days. Annie Lee was only 17 and one of our most popular young girls. She was loved by all and will be greatly missed by a host of relatives and friends.

The friends and relatives, especially the immediate families, have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McInville and little son, of Clinton, were here last week during the illness and death of Mrs. McInville's sister, Miss Annie Lee Holley.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Lottie Hendrix, who has been sick for some time, is improving.

Aunt Becky, I hope my first effort isn't too long and you will let me come again. We enjoy the Bulletin so much. Can't we have a larger one? NEWSIE.

(Welcome—and come again!—Aunt Becky.)

#### VALLEY FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines from Valley Falls. We are very busy at present as we are changing our work from 23s drill and sheeting to 30s print and drills. Mr. Boyd, superintendent is working most inside now but is still improving the village.

Mr. W. S. Moore, former superintendent of Henrietta, N. C. Mills is with us at present.

Mr. Dresser, manager, paid us a visit lately,—also Mr. T. W. Haddle, superintendent, of Douglasville, Ga. We were delighted to have them.

We are glad to report no one seriously ill at present and no deaths lately.

Contract has been let for our new school-house. We are anxious to see it finished, especially the gym.

BOLL WEEVIL.

#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

##### News Items From Judson Mills.

Mr. Stanley, principal of the Judson schools, entertained the teachers at a banquet at the famous "Hotel Pruitt," at Starr, S. C., recently.

Mr. C. M. Scarborough is ill at present and his many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Kilpatrick has returned from the hospital and is now able to receive visitors.

Mrs. J. E. Garvin has returned from a visit to Newberry, S. C.

Mr. Hollingsworth motored to Asheville, N. C., Sunday to visit Mr. Jas. T. Stallings, who is getting on nicely and sends greetings to all his friends.

The play, "All a Mistake," put on by the Judson players, was a decided success judging from all reports. It will be given at Dunean Mills June 14th.

The following young ladies have

been selected to represent the Progressive Club at the Y. W. C. A. Industrial Conference at Camp Merrie Woode, Toxaway, N. C., June 19th through the 29th: Misses Agnes Hughes, Edna Knight and Barney McMahon.

Miss Louise Cox left for the Student Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., Wednesday. This is quite an honor for an industrial girl and we are very proud of our club having such an honor.

Miss Ellen Cox, another club girl, is planning to attend the Southern Summer School for "Workers in Industry" at Burnside, N. C., in July—another honor for our club.

Mr. W. W. Rimmer, of Spindale, N. C., is conducting a series of revival services at the Baptist church; much interest is being taken in the meetings.

The Parent-Teachers Association enjoyed a picnic at Lake Placid recently.

The shower baths in the community building are doing a rushing business these warm days.

We have a fine ball team this year and here's hoping we win the pennant.

The Junior Baseball League is in a flourishing state now and every boy is vitally interested in his team.

Mrs. R. O. Webb continues to improve from an operation for appendicitis.

Aunt Becky, I found an old school friend of mine through the Home Section—long may it flourish!

B. Mc.

#### COLUMBIA, TENN.

##### Columbia, Tenn.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Sarah Darnell is on the sick list.

Mr. Combs visited Huntsville last week.

Miss Vada Lee and Mr. Joe Patten were united in marriage Saturday, at the home of her father, Mr. George Lee.

Mr. Bob Lewis and family motored to Lewisburg, Tenn., Sunday, and reported a nice time.

Mrs. Florence Jacobs from Chocomauga, Ga., is visiting her brother, Chas. Etheridge.

We were sorry to hear of Mr. A. C. Revels leaving us; Leonard Moone has taken his place as overseer of the card room.

Mr. Elias Robnett left for Shelbyville, Tenn., and Mr. O. D. Jewell, has taken his place as overseer in the cloth room.

Mrs. Tom Warren of Bryson, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Carroll.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Kate Mekanless.

LILLIE MCCARLEY.



# For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Paula, dear, you must eat and keep your strength and courage for Fred's sake." Luckily he had struck the right chord. "You'd be ashamed to keel over in a dead faint, just when he may need you most. You want to show your fighting blood now, and get a grip on your self that will inspire him with hope and faith. Why, to see you like this, he'd think you believed him guilty. Gee! you don't believe that, do you? Well then, come on to dinner, and get yourself ready to show your mettle."

And Paul caught her hand, pulled her from her seat, led her to the kitchen and seated her at the table.

"Bring on the soup!" he ordered. "Hurry up Daddy, —we want to get in on this and make things happen." Paul's boyish eagerness, his faith in Fred rekindled by his talk with Auna Mandy, was having a happy effect on Paula, while Sam and Emily exchanged glances of approbation and relief, and tried to believe that all would yet be well.

Paula did eat—forcing herself—"for Fred's sake." She had never yet failed to come up to Paul's standard, and she would not fail now. She faint, when Fred needed her? She fail him, and add to his already heavy burden? Never! She would show to the whole world that her faith and love were unshaken, and would stand immovable through all.

Paula dressed herself carefully, and though she did not resort to rouge, she pinched and slapped the color into her cheeks, then stood and surveyed herself in the mirror, the fire of battle in her eyes and grim determination about her firm little mouth.

Emily, like Sam, was deeply impressed with Paula, and astonished to find in her such depth of feeling and strength of character. What wonders are accomplished through a pure unselfish love, in an innocent heart, ripe and ready for mellowing influences!

"Have you ever met Mrs. Elliott, Paula?" asked Emily, as they drove toward the city in their closed carriage.

"No Mama, but Fred has told her about me, and she loves me—for his sake. I feel sure that she will want me with her."

"We must not intrude upon her grief—unless she really wants us," said Emily.

The Elliott home was closed and the blinds drawn, but when Emily gently rang the bell, a neat, mulatto maid came to the door in answer, and said, politely.

"I'm sorry ma'am, but my mistress is not seeing any one today. She is not well."

"Will you carry my card to her?" Emily asked.

"Oh, yes, ma'am. Come in and have a seat." And Emily and Paula entered the broad spacious, handsomely furnished hall, taking in at a glance, the wonderful dis-

## Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

### Then and Now.

When I was a boy, I knew one thing better than anything else in the world, and that one thing was to obey my father and my mother. Nowadays, when mother wants Billie Billikins to take a dose of Milk of Magnesia, she begins the ordeal in this manner: "Now, Billie, come to mother, and be a good little boy, and take this teeny-weeny spoonful of medicine; it's nice and sweet—watch mother taste it. Come on, darling, and mother will take you to the picture show tomorrow night, and here's 10 cents. You can run to the store and buy lots and lots of nice things." Billie Billikins finally succumbs to mother's pleadings and promises.

But when the time came for me to take a tablespoonful of castor oil, my mother had only to pour it out and nod at me, and I made a dive for it like a hornet at a bald head, and I knew better than to even frown, much less whimper. If any of the kids ever hesitated a moment before swallowing the sweet morsel, a strong hand reached up over the fireboard, and in less than 3 seconds, there were a dozen blue streaks on that part of the anatomy that first comes in contact with a chair when sitting down is in order. (My parents always kept from 3 to 5 switches parked on some nails just above the fire-board. A "fire-board" is known as a mantle now.)

We had our good times though, and we knew how to have them, too. We went in our shirt-tails and were satisfied. Clothes would have hindered us in the race to the wash-hole at dinner-time. We shot marbles while the mules were eating, and played mumble peg and roley-hole when other games became tiresome. Our favorite sport was setting rabbit gums and bird traps. It was a great honor during those times to own a bow-and-arrow, and no snake doctor was safe within 50 yards of me unless he was securely hid. When lizards saw me coming, they laid down and gave up.

I don't want to see such times return, but I would like for our children to realize that perhaps daddy and mother know a few things. Parents begin to lose their grip on their offspring when they enter the second grade at school, and by the time they pass from the eighth grade to the ninth, they are gone forever from the contact and control of the "old fogies." Such seems to be the record of today's progress, and the end ain't yet.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our ball park is finished and is one of the best in the country. The boys certainly look fine in their new uniforms. They will play Victory Mill Tuesday afternoon and Ozark Mill Saturday afternoon. We are all pulling for them and believe they will give a good account of themselves.

We let some news slip by us last week for which we ask to be forgiven; our superintendent, Mr. W. H. Sanders, is a grandpa! Yes, it is a boy, and named for its grandfather, and his father, which makes him William Howard the third. William Howard, Jr., the father of the youngster, is owner of Sanders Mfg. Co., which manufactures "Sanders Patent Fly Presser" and other textile specialties.

Mr. F. W. Lowe, our popular master mechanic, has a new Atwater Kent radio; he sat up all night last Saturday night, trying to get Hong Kong, China.

Mr. B. H. Ingle, from here, and his brother, Mr. W. A. Ingle, of High Shoals, visited their father in Morganton last Sunday.

Mr. G. M. West and family visited in South Carolina last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lowe had as their guests last week-end, Mr. Lowe's mother, from Trenton Mills.

Messrs. J. K. Gibbons, Dock Lynn and Atto Adair visited Mr. J. N. Lynn in South Carolina last Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lynn, May 28th, a son.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Elmore returned to their home at West Mills, N. C., last Saturday, after a visit of two weeks with Mrs. Elmore's parents here.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot, Mr. Sanders is building us a nice bath house with ten separate showers. My! that will be fine this summer; it will take three overseers and two superintendents to keep me at work.

Aunt Becky, the story is fine and gets better every week. Come down and see us some time. You will like the Ruby. We have more radios and automobiles per square foot than any other mill community in North Carolina.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

#### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

##### The Joanna News.

##### Work.

A good prescription for the troubles of the times—real or imaginary—is that given in the "Silent Partner," and condensed in one word—"Work." It gets right down to business in this fashion:

"If you are poor—work;  
If you are rich—continue to work;  
If you are happy—keep right on working;  
If disappointment comes—work;  
If sorrow overwhelms you—work;  
When dreams are shattered—work;  
No matter what ails you—work;  
Work is the greatest material remedy available."

Work is indeed one of the greatest blessings that God has given to mankind. Do we fully appreciate our opportunity to work? The happy man is he who puts his heart into his work. It's not always how much a man is "on the job," but how much he is "in the job" that counts.

##### Village News.

Mrs. H. S. Black and son, Willie, of Greenville, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davis and family, of Newberry, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Manly.

Mr. S. C. Tinsley, of Clinton, S. C., was the Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tinsley.

play of wealth and art on every hand, as they crossed to the parlor.

Emily took a card from her handbag, and penciled on the back:

"In this hour of mutual sorrow, when sympathy is stronger than formality, may we not offer help and comfort? Paula, especially, pleads to see you."

The maid vanished upstairs, and soon returned, accompanied by Dr. Elliott arrayed in a lounging robe, cap and house slippers.

"This is so good of you, Mrs. Trent, he faltered, holding her hands for a moment and then turning to Paula.

"Bless you—little girl,—I'm so glad you have come—wife wanted you. God has not entirely forsaken us." And he looked searchingly into Paula's brave fine eyes, his lips quivering piteously.

"Are you alone?" he asked, turning to Emily.

"Yes—Sam and Paul drove on up town, and will wait for us."

Dr. Elliott turned back to Paula, wistfully.

"Child, tell me; can it be possible that you care for my poor boy—that you believe in him—trust him after all—this?"

"I love him with all the strength of my nature—more and more—in his hour of need. I believe in and trust him utterly." Emily smiled through her tears as Paula bravely made her simple confession, her pure face turned up to the old man, who hung upon her words as if they meant life and death.

"Oh, what a heart Fred has won—" he whispered. "Little girl, Fred has no earthly chance of proving his innocence but as sure as God reigns in heaven, he did not commit this crime."

"And, as sure as God reigns, his innocence will be established." Paula answered, with assurance that amazed both Emily and the Doctor. She spoke as if inspired her face radiant with a hope born not of the world.

"Come," said the Doctor softly, after a moment of awe. "Come up to my wife's room and comfort her,—you sweet and wonderful child!"

Nothing could possibly have helped Mrs. Elliott so much, as a visit from Paula, and the assurance that her love for Fred would stand any test. And to know that Emily would stand by Paula, was indeed a comfort. How glad Fred would be!

"Fred thought you didn't like him," said Mrs. Elliott, turning to Emily, "and he was so worried over it. He was anxious to have his actions open and above board. He was reforming—you don't know how eager he was to make good. And just when he was beginning to hope—oh—my Boy! My Boy!"

"Fred and Paula both made a mistake when they judged me heartless. Had I known—had Paula shown me his first beautiful letter and told me of her love, I'm sure I would not have failed," replied Emily with deep emotion held in check.

Mrs. Elliott was in a reclining chair, and Paula seated



on one side held her hands and stroked them lovingly, while the poor mother drank in her girlish loveliness, and prayed that fate would not deny her a daughter's love. Turning to her husband she said:

"Tell them Fred's story of this affair. Repeat it over and over; it will help me to have stronger faith. I know Fred had broken with that woman!" Paula's face went a shade whiter, but she listened bravely, unfalteringly to the end.

"Yes, Fred had written a farewell letter to that woman. Forgive me little girl—I don't want to hurt you—but it is your right to know everything just as it has been and is," commenced the doctor, tenderly.

"Fred has been a wild, bad boy, but his love for you—dear, changed the whole tenor of his life. His reformation was sincere. He meant to prove worthy of you—as far as lay in his power. He begged the woman to give up her evil life, to go where she was not known, and begin life over again—working for an honest living.

"Yesterday afternoon, Fred received a note from Lula Neal—a pitiful, penitent appeal for one more talk with him, and she would go away forever, and try to find work. She told him that she had given up her apartments, that her trunks were at the depot, that she would leave at midnight for Baltimore, where she had relatives, if he would meet her at 11:30 at the square, and walk with her to the station; unless he did meet her, and grant her one more interview, she would call on him at his home, for she must and would see him.

"Fred yielded to her pleading, and met her at the appointed hour, relieved to know that she was going away, thankful for the assurance that she, too, wished to reform.

"They were crossing the long bridge just before reaching the station, when Lula paused and leaned over the rail, looking into the dark waters of the river. At the far end of the bridge there was the sound of an approaching vehicle, when Lula turned and suddenly threw her arms around Fred's neck, sobbing wildly and loudly.

"Fred in a panic tried to put her off and she began screaming at the top of her voice for help. Just as the cab reached them the woman released Fred, tumbled overboard and screamed, "Murder! Murder!"

"As it happened, there were three men in the cab, one a policeman. One leaped into the water and rescued the woman, and the others took charge of Fred. Lula Neal's head struck something, and her skull is fractured. She will probably never regain consciousness. She alone can clear Fred, and I doubt that she would if she could. Fred's past is all against him. I see no hope—for—my boy!"

Emily rose hurriedly, and caught up her wraps, saying:

"What are they doing for the woman? Have they operated and tried to clear her brain? She must be revived!"

"Paula sprang up eagerly, her great dark eyes turned to her mother's face.

Miss Mae Clara Cooper is spending the week with her grandmother, Mrs. J. S. Osborne, of Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith and family spent the week-end in Ninety-six.

Friends of Mrs. A. C. Avant will learn with regret that she is ill at her home on Magnolia street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garrett, of Laurens, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Miss Mary Lou Rhodes is spending the week with friends in Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. J. R. Hazel, of Laurens, S. C., spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Bozard.

Mr. William Moorhead is touring the cotton belt with Mr. A. J. Stewart, cotton statistician.

#### Red Men Organize in Goldville.

There is a movement on foot to organize a local chapter of Red Men. A meeting was held last Friday night at the home of Teneight Kelly, at which the state organizer was present, and another meeting was called at the school house on Tuesday night. Much enthusiasm is being manifested, and it appears that there will be about 100 charter members.

There is a particular significance to the beginning of this order here. Our town has grown rapidly, and it is natural that there should follow those organizations which give expression to that side of which is apart from the regular routine of daily life.

The Order of Red Men is founded upon lofty principles and is an organization which gives an opportunity for constructive service. There is a place in Goldville for an order that does the work that the Red Men do.

#### Baseball.

Our team defeated West End, Newberry, Saturday with a score of 4 to 1.

We play Clinton next Saturday. Come out and boost the home team.

#### CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

##### Calhoun Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

School is out; play time for children is here—a few months of rest for us.

Everybody is in the best of health, I think, in our community.

The county nurse, Miss Passmore, and Miss Lois Hudgens, our community worker, held a clinic at the community house Friday evening for the purpose of administering the typhoid vaccine.

Our school commencement is over and we had fine programs for several mornings. We had eleven boys and girls to graduate this year. We sure do miss our school chums but we wish them much success in the future.

Mr. Story, the superintendent, gave the Girls' Club a trip to Charleston, S. C., the past week-end. Everybody, from all reports, had a fine time. There were about 42 girls, and the community workers went with the girls; Mr. and Mrs. Story and several more went along too.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hancock have a fine boy at their home. His name is Carroll Eugene.

The Woman's Missionary meeting of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. J. D. Dean at Mt. Carmel for their regular meeting and had a fine program. After the meeting, we were served with delicious refreshments.

We have had a grand Chautauqua here for the week-end with fine programs and had

good music. It was enjoyed by all who attended and we are looking forward for it another year.

DOLLY ANN.

#### CONNELTON, IND.

After some delay I will write again. Everything is going fine here, the mill is still running full time and everybody seems happy and busy at their work.

The gardens are looking good now. Everybody will soon have plenty of green vegetables.

The new hotel is completed and open for boarders; so, Aunt Becky, you should visit our village some time and see the improvements which have been made lately.

We are very glad to know that you are improving and back at your work after several weeks' illness.

We don't hear of any new cases of smallpox here, so I think everybody feels well and fine.

GEORGIAN.

#### NO MORE WAR—DO WE REALIZE IT?

The following is from The Christian Century:

The Government of the United States has signed and the Senate of the United States has ratified a solemn pledge never to go to war again for any purpose whatever. The sole consideration upon which this pledge has been given is that the other nations of the world shall agree to the same thing.

Of the sixty-four sovereign nations of the world, sixty-one have officially indicated their purpose to join in this mutual multilateral agreement, and are now engaged in the process of completing their ratifications. It is safe to assume that the hesitant three (Argentina, Brazil and Colombia) will not long remain outside this world-embracing covenant of peace.

It is amazing how few the people are who know what their government has done. . . . The treaty has been laid away safely in a vault in Washington. It will never see the front page again unless the hundreds who know take adequate measure to inform the millions who do not know.

The treaty is absolute.

It is water-tight, bullet-proof.

There is not a single loophole in it.

No policy or national purpose of any government has been reserved from the field of its operation.

The Monroe Doctrine is subjected to it. The British Empire is answerable to it at every point of its far-flung sovereignty. France and Japan and Germany and Russia and all other nations have pledged to hold their respective national policies subservient to this paramount obligation.

What is the obligation?

It is the obligation never to go to war again—for any cause whatever.

Events have put upon us—why should we not say, God has put upon us?—a tremendous responsibility. It will require a generation to discharge it. In pulpit and newspaper, in school and home, in college and club, in labor union and legislative hall—in every place and by every means that public opinion is formed, let it be proclaimed that the government of the United States has joined with the other governments of the world in mutually giving an unqualified and unreserved pledge never to go to war again!

"I—I—don't know," faltered the doctor. "I've had my hands full looking after my wife and Fred—I don't know what they've done for her—I just thought they would do all they could."

"Oh, you give me hope!" whispered Mrs. Elliott. "Surely God is too good to let my boy suffer such an injustice long."

The doctor jerked up his phone, called the hospital, and learned that no hopes were entertained for the woman's recovery.

"But," stormed the doctor, "Good Lord! Don't give her up—relieve the brain pressure. Operate! Money is no object;—she must at least die conscious."

"The damned heartless wretches—he fumed softly—then begged the pardon of the ladies. "Why they'd let her die because a few paltry dollars were not in sight! A human soul, sent unconscious to eternity—all branded with sin and shame! Oh, my God! Mrs. Trent, God bless you." As she prepared to say goodbye.

"Can't Paula stay with me until tomorrow?" pleaded Mrs. Elliott, clinging to a hand of each. Emily looked questioningly toward Paula and read aright the girl's wish and assented.

"But, we would like to visit—Fred, now, please,—if we may," said Paula, turning to the doctor. "They will let us see him, won't they?"

"Yes," said the doctor. "But it will almost kill Fred to have you witness his disgrace."

"I do not consider him disgraced—just an unfortunate victim of cruel circumstances. Nothing shall keep me from him," returned Paula, taking the veil from her hat and sticking it in her coat pocket. Emily understood at once and did likewise.

They would prove themselves unashamed to visit—and offer comfort to Fred Elliott. With uncovered faces, bravely and courageously asserting their faith in his innocence, they walked to the jail and were ushered into the corridor where Fred was confined.

"I'll wait here, a bit and let you speak to him first," whispered Emily, sinking into a seat, and motioning Paula to go on to No. 10.

With hands clenched, knees weak and trembling, face white and drawn, eyes dark with misery, Paula reached and paused before the door of iron bars, and gazed compassionately upon the figure of a man, seated on a rude but clean bunk, his head bowed in his hands, which held an open letter, which she knew was hers.

"Fred!" she called softly, tremulously. "Oh, Fred!" He sprang up and started forward with outstretched hands, paused and folded his arms hopelessly across his breast, shook his head slowly and whispered hoarsely through colorless lips.

"Go away! For God's sake, my darling, go away from this awful place. There is a gulf between us now, that never can be crossed."

(Continued Next Week)